D 9037

CFP/

F.M. G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

S.1, Special Branch, ~~XXXX~~ Station,

REPORT

Date February 25 19 39.

Subject. Removal of the remains of Mr. Cheng Loh, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Reformed Government, from 838 Route de Zikawei to Happy Garden Cemetery.

Made by. D.S.I. Logan, *Forwarded by* C. Crawford

Further to Special Branch reports dated 24/2/39, on the above subject a party of six foreign and ten Chinese members of the Special Branch took up positions along Avenue Haig, (from Route Boissezon) Edinburgh Road and Great Western Road, at 2.30 p.m., 24/2/39, and maintained observation until after the funeral procession had traversed the roads mentioned and entered the Happy Garden Cemetery, Great Western Road which was heavily guarded by members of the Shanghai City Government Western Branch Police Bureau armed with rifles. The cortege, which consisted of a motor hearse and six motor cars carrying mourners, chiefly women and children, entered Avenue Haig from Route Boissezon at 4.10 p.m. and reached its destination some five minutes later. The relatives of the deceased remained at the cemetery until 4.45 p.m., when they left and were escorted to 668/25 Yu Yuen Road by members of the Special Branch. No untoward incident took place.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE SPECIAL BRANCH

FILE

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

25/2

D.S.I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Ta Mei Pao and other local newspapers:

BODY OF CHEN LOH TO BE ENCOFFINED TO-DAY

In connection with the murder of Li Kuo-chieh (李國杰), the eldest grandson of the late Marquis Li Hung-chang, which took place on February 21 at the entrance of Sin Yuan Tsung (新園弄) on Singa Road, many Japanese and puppet officials called at the Greater Shanghai Funeral Directors yesterday to pay their last respects to the deceased as he was one of the promoters and organizers of the "Reformed Government".

The body of Chen Loh (陳籙), Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was killed at his home on Tseng Ming Road in Chinese controlled territory on the night of the Chinese New Year Day, has also been removed to the Greater Shanghai Funeral Directors.

Chen Loh's encoffining ceremony will be held to-day when Japanese and puppet officials will be present to offer their condolence to the family of the deceased.

As a precaution against untoward incidents, the Police will detail a number of Foreign and Chinese detectives for duty at the place.

FILE

S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

MEMO. 24.2.39

DC Davis

[illegible]

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
7 FEB. 1939
DIVISION

A.C (T).

Thos. Robertson
D.C. Special Branch.

A.

DC Davis [illegible]

S.I.

24/2

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch

REPORT

File No. S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D
Date

Date February 24 *19* 39.

Subject Further report on the funeral of the late Mr. Cheng Loh, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Reformed Government.

Made by and *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Ross

The relatives of the late Mr. Cheng Loh will leave the "Happy Garden" Cemetery, Great Western Road, by motor cars at about 6 p.m. February 24 and proceed to their home at 668/25 Yu Yuen Road. The exact time of departure can be ascertained during the stay of relatives at the Cemetery. Special Branch will provide an escort (motor car) of three foreigners and one Chinese:

D.S.I. Logan
D.S.I. MacAdie
D. S. Hide
D.I. Pan Lien Pih

C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Copies to
D.O. 'B'
B'well

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch

REPORT

File No.
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

Date February 24 1939.

Subject Removal of the remains of the late Mr. Cheng Loh, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Reformed Government.

Made by and *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Ross

The remains of the late Mr. Cheng Loh(陳籙), Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Reformed Government, will be removed at 2.30 p.m. today, February 24, from the Shanghai Funeral Directors & Embalmers, 838 Route Zikawei, to the "Happy Garden" Cemetery(樂園殯儀館), Great Western Road, near Tunsin Road. The undermentioned members of the Special Branch have been detailed for observation duty along the route from the corner of Route Boissezon and Avenue Haig, Avenue Haig, Edinburgh Road, to Great Western Road near Tunsin Road.

D.S.I.	Logan
D.S.I.	MacAdie
D. S.	Pitts
D. S.	Lockwood
D. S.	Hide
D. S.	Pavloff
C.D.S.	24
	89
	141
	281
C.D.C.	49
	107
	356
	357
	359
	360

Copies to:-
D.C. B.
Bissell.

C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Yu Yuen Road
Tunsin Road
Edinburgh Rd.
Western Road
B'well Rd.
Gt.
Columbia Rd.
Avenue
Haig
Route
Boisezon

Telephone Message from Mr. Saint Oyant, French Police

At 3 p.m. February 24, the remains of the late Mr. Tcheng Loh will be removed from the Shanghai Funeral Directors & Embalmers, 838 Route Zikawei, to the Loh Yuen Repository, 11 Great Western Road near Tunsin Road. An escort will be furnished by the French Police from the Shanghai Funeral Directors & Embalmers to the corner of Avenue Haig and Edinburgh Road.

D.C. S.B.

Capt. & D.S. Div

D.C. 3

D.C.

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

23/2

CHINA PRESS

FEB 21 1939

Sec
No.

Death Bullets Strike Down Puppet Minister In Shanghai Residence

Raiders From Badlands Grim Guests At New Year Festival

NIPPON GENDARMES INVESTIGATE CASE

Chen Lo's Guards Hold HandsAsGunmen Throw Guests Into Confusion

Chen Lo, puppet "foreign minister" of the Nanking regime, was host to death in his residence at House 25, Lane 668, Yu Yuen Road, on Sunday night, when six armed men burst their way into his sitting room and shot the official as he lolled on a couch.

Seven or eight shots were fired and two of them struck Chen, one through the temple and the other through his thigh, while five bullet holes were later discovered on the couch where he had been lying.

Utter confusion was reigning when police officials from Bubbling Well Road station arrived on the scene just before 7.30 p.m. in response to an urgent call from the Chen household, but little information could be obtained from the seven screaming Chinese women and one frightened Chinese youngster they found in the room where Chen was fatally stricken.

Municipal Police Investigate

After examining the surroundings, Settlement police took nine blandoned mausers, Chen's son-in-law, a chauffeur and several members of Chen's bodyguard to Bubbling Well Road for further investigation.

Linking up incoherent statements obtained from eye-witnesses to the assassination, it is believed by the Settlement police that the armed band gained access to the Chen house (see picture) through a lane to the right of the house.

Filtering silently through the maze of lanes which spreads a network over the badland district north of Yu Yuen Road, the group succeeded in completely surrounding the doomed official's home before suddenly attacking and disarming a lone watchman posted at a side gate to the compound.

Walking boldly through a lane to the [illegible] of the mansion, a group of about seven of the raiders then calmly knocked at the door, rushed the guard who opened it and marched into the sitting room where Chen Lo and his friends were assembled for the New Year [illegible]

Guests Threatened

Petrified by the grim threat of mausers, the several guests saw the gangsters coldly pour a stream of lead into Chen, who crumpled near his own table with two bullet holes in his body, one in the head and one in his thigh.

The gangsters completed their mission in silence and then, threatening the guests with death if an alarm were raised, one of them flung two leaflets about the room, while the rest took up positions to cover the retreat.

Less than a minute after the last shot had been fired, the lane was again deserted.

One of the servants who was in the room when the armed mob burst through the door told THE CHINA PRESS yesterday that the shooting took place so swiftly that the terrified guests hardly understood what had happened until they saw their host lying semi-conscious on the floor, with blood pouring from two wounds.

Guards Taken By Surprise

It was more than five minutes before one of the guests recovered sufficiently to send an alarm through to Bubbling Well Road police station, by which time there was no trace of the gangsters to be found.

There were many armed guards in the house when the bandits entered, the servant related, but none of them was able to do anything, as the raiders threatened to shoot at the first sign of anyone attempting to move. The servant could not say whether any of the guards had gone off with the raiders.

When the Settlement police arrived at Chen's house, they discovered that the fatally wounded man had already been removed by members of his family to the Chinese Red Cross Hospital. He was taken there by private car, the police were told, and on arrival there he was found to be dead.

Raiders Well Informed

It was later revealed that the raiders must have been well-informed of Chen's arrangements for the night, as they attacked at a time when most of the armed guards and watchmen were being entertained by the master of the house to a New Year feast.

Throughout yesterday and last night, the house was being closely guarded by uniformed and plain-clothes men attached to the "Ta Tao" police authorities, who refused to permit anyone to approach.

Chen's body was removed yesterday from the Chinese Red Cross Hospital to the parlors of the International Funeral Directors.

It could not be confirmed yesterday that the sister of Chang Hsueh-liang, and her husband, were in the house at the time of the shooting, but according to information obtained by THE CHINA PRESS, a large number of Chinese guests were in the house when Chen was shot.

Chen Lo's Career

Chen Lo was born at Foochow, Fukien, in 1878, and after studying languages and law at the Foochow Arsenal School, was sent to France, where he graduated from Paris University, LL.B., in 1903.

After touring several countries as a member of the Ching Imperial Commission of investigation into occidental government schemes between 1906 and 1907, he accompanied the Chinese Delegation to the Hague Conference as a second-class secretary of the Imperial Embassy. In 1908 he was made an advisor to the Chinese Foreign Office.

During 1909 Chen served as director of political affairs, and from 1910 to the end of 1911, after the establishment of the Republic, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mexico, which post he held until the outbreak of world war in 1914.

Chen was then made Minister Plenipotentiary to the Sino-Russian-Mongolian Conference at Kiakta in 1914 and the following year was appointed Resident-General at Urga. After remaining at that post for two years, Chen was made vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs from 1918 to 1920. He was Minister to France from 1920 to 1927 and in 1923 was Chinese Delegate to the League of Nations.

From then onwards, Chen was engaged in private legal practice in Shanghai, but in 1934, was asked to become an advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

At the fall of Nanking in 1937, he disappeared from political activity, to re-emerge as a member of the puppet regime formed in Nanking last year.

NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS

FEB 21 1939

Chen Loh, Foreign Minister Of "Reformed" Rule Killed

Large Gang Enters House Off Yu Yuen Road; Victim Riddled; Patriotic Papers Left

BY far the most important assassination on patriotic grounds effected in Shanghai since the 1937 hostilities was carried out on Sunday evening when Mr. Chen Loh, Foreign Minister of the "Reformed Government" and a former Chinese Minister to France, was riddled with bullets in his residence, No. 25, Lane 668 Yu Yuen Road, in territory under Japanese control.

The "China New Year" assassination, which was apparently executed according to carefully laid plans, was performed at about 7 o'clock by a large gang of alleged political agents who acted with speed and precision and escaped easily despite the presence of a number of Mr. Chen's bodyguards. Two of the latter disappeared with the assassins.

Some fifteen men were in the group that went to Mr. Chen's residence, seized and disarmed the watchman at the front gate and then went to the rear door. About half of these men entered the house and walked to the dining-room on the ground floor where Mr. Chen was sitting with members of his family and one or two guests. They pointed pistols at the "Reformed Government" official and fired a number of times. One of the bullets went through his head and another penetrated his right leg. He slumped back on the sofa where he was seated and died almost instantly.

"All Finished!"

The intruders did not leave immediately but stayed in the rooms on the ground floor for several minutes. Before they departed, in a body, one of them exclaimed in the Northern dialect of Chinese: "It is all finished!" Then they marched out, nonchalantly. They found no difficulty in escaping into Japanese-controlled territory. As soon as they were gone the terrified relatives of Mr. Chen telephoned for a Shanghai Fire Brigade ambulance. He was taken to the Chinese Red Cross Hospital in Avenue Haig but was dead when admitted.

Two of the armed men attached to the late official's household were not to be found after the shooting, and it was believed they had left with the gang, either willingly or under threat.

The pistols used by the intruders were of .32 and .38 calibre. It was later determined by arms experts that one of the weapons, a .38, had been responsible for the assassination of Mr. Chien Hua on February 6. Mr. Chien, who was a sub-editor of the Chinese daily "Shun Pao" and member of the Japanese newspaper censorship board, was shot in Race Course Road, near Yu Ya Ching Road, in broad daylight while he was riding in a rickshaw en route to the "Shun Pao" offices.

Pamphlets at Victim's Side

As in several recent assassinations of "Reformed Government" officials, pro-Chinese-Government pamphlets were left by the perpetrators before they fled the scene. These papers, which were found on the blood-soaked, bullet-riddled sofa where Mr. Chen met his death, contained slogans supporting the National Government and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, and denouncing "traitors."

The late Mr. Chen was 61 years old, a native of Foochow. In his youth he was sent to France where he studied at the University of Paris. He received a law degree in Paris in 1906. The following year or so he spent in touring Europe and America studying systems of government. He was a member of the Chinese Imperial Embassy to The Hague in 1907. After some years in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at home he was sent by the Republican Government as Minister to Mexico in 1914. Mr. Chen became Chinese Plenipotentiary to the Sino-Russo-Mongolian Conference at Kiakta the same year. From 1915 to 1917 he was Resident-General at Urga, and in 1918 he became Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was Chinese Minister to France from 1920 to 1927, and acted as Chinese delegate to the League of Nations in 1923. In 1932 Mr. Chen entered private law practice in Shanghai. He was attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as adviser from 1934 with residence at Nanking.

Japanese Make Arrest

Japanese Military Police, while raiding houses off Jessfield Road in extra-Settlement territory yesterday morning, are reported to have arrested one Chinese, but it could not be ascertained last night whether the arrest had any bearing on the murder of Mr. Chen Loh. The lane in which Mr. Chen's house is situated and where he was killed leads from a Municipal road into Japanese-controlled territory and is not patrolled by the Settlement Police.

Foreign Authorities Accused

Tokyo, Feb. 19.

The Japanese newspapers are giving prominence to what they describe as "the daily terroristic demonstrations staged in the International Settlement and the French Concession at Shanghai, whose victims are officials of the new Nanking government or Chinese dealing with Japanese."

The demonstrators are alleged to be "hired agents of the Kuomintang Government who, with bases in the Settlement and the Concession, are freely carrying on their anti-Japanese operations."

The Shanghai correspondent of the "Hochi" reports that over two dozen cases of terroristic demonstrations have occurred in the International Settlement and the French Concession in the past ten days, but all the perpetrators are at large."

He goes on to describe the Japanese representations to the Shanghai Municipal Council as "timely," but says he is sceptical concerning the Chairman's reply, which he is "inclined to regard as a matter of courtesy."

"Opinion is gaining strength in Japanese officialdom in Shanghai," the correspondent continues, "that the bases of operations of the Chinese terrorists in the International Settlement and the French Concession should be raided by the Japanese in case the foreign authorities fail to demonstrate their ability to control them effectively."—Reuter.

Japanese Army Concerned

Nanking, Feb. 20.

Terrorist acts in Shanghai, particularly the assassination of Mr. Chen Lo, Foreign Minister of the "Reformed Government," were arousing "grave concern" among Japanese military authorities, a spokesman of the Japanese Expeditionary Force to Central China declared here today.

"It is extremely regrettable," the spokesman said: "that terrorist acts have occurred repeatedly in the International Settlement and French Concession in Shanghai in striking contrast with the peaceful conditions which are being maintained in Japanese occupied zones."—Domei.

SHANGHAI TIMES.

FEB 21 1939

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REG. No. 1119
No. S. B. D.

Chen Loh, Minister Of Reformed Government Is Assassinated On Sunday

Veteran Statesman Shot In Own Residence Off Yu Yuen Road Before Terrified Family; Bodyguard Disappears With Gunmen

JAPANESE PARTY FIRED UPON BY LONE GUNMAN ON NANKING RD.

Twenty-seven hours after his secret arrival from Nanking, to celebrate the Lunar New Year Holidays with his family and relatives in Shanghai, Mr. Chen Loh, 61-year-old Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Reformed Government of Nanking, was assassinated at about seven o'clock on Sunday evening at his residence at House 25, Lane 668, Yu Yuen Road, while preparing to partake of New Year dinner.

The veteran statesman, who served as Minister to France and to Mexico, under the old Peking Government and was Vice-Chairman of the Treaty Commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government, since May, 1938, was killed by a group of about eight gunmen, who broke into his guest room and fired a volley of shots at him, after one of them had shouted, "All is finished," and told the other members of the family that no harm would come to them.

After the departure of the assassins, self-styled the "Chinese Youth Iron and Blood Army," it was discovered that the only bodyguard, who was on duty outside the residence of the murdered politician, had disappeared. It was reported that he had been surprised by the killers and disarmed. It was further alleged that he had left with the terrorists without being forced and a suspicion has arisen that perhaps he had arranged it so that when the terrorists arrived, no one but himself would be on guard.

Japanese Attacked

The assassination of Mr. Chen Loh, which is the most important political killing to have been staged in Shanghai in recent months, was not the only terroristic activity on Sunday. Although Mr. Chen Loh was killed in territory coming under the jurisdiction of the Japanese-sponsored City Government, two outrages were staged in the Settlement.

At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon shots rang out along the crowded Nanking Road, outside the Kwan Sung Yuen Restaurant, near the corner of Fokien Road. Pandemonium reigned and it was finally ascertained that a group of Japanese, including an Army photographer man and two women, were fired upon by an unidentified Chinese gunman, just as they had stepped into a taxicab after having partaken of a Chinese tiffin. The photographer was injured in the arm, one woman was hit in the chest and ribs, while the second man received a slight wound of the wrist. The gunman managed to escape following a gun-battle with the police.

The last event of the New Year's Day was the hurling of a hand-grenade into the compound of the Textile Cotton Mill on Singapore Road at about 11.30 p.m. Nobody was injured and very little damage was done.

Large Band

Investigation conducted following the murder of Mr. Chen Loh, revealed that a band of about 15 Chinese approached his residence in a lane off the Settlement road, at shortly after 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, overpowered and disarmed the only bodyguard on duty, who subsequently disappeared with them, and then gained entry into the residence, after being admitted by an amah.

Only eight of the group went into the house, while the others spread around the house to keep watch. The killers surprised Mr. Chen Loh, members of his family and guests, among whom, it is reported, was his daughter-in-law sister of the "Young Marshal" Chang Hsueh-liang and daughter of the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin, in the guest room.

Before the surprised family could make a move or scream, after being covered with eight Mausers and other pistols, the leader of the assailants said, "All is finished," and then a staccato of pistol fire was heard and Mr. Chen Loh slumped on the sofa where he was sitting, while blood rushed from the wounds, two of which were in the head. The terrorists fled immediately and by the time the City Government Police, Japanese Gendarmerie and Settlement Police had arrived on the scene, there was no sign of them except the empty cartridge cases.

An ambulance conveyed Mr. Chen Loh to the Red Cross Hospital on Avenue Haig, where he died soon after. No funeral arrangements have as yet been announced. Upon decamping the assassins scattered leaflets on which various slogans, such as "Exterminate traitors," were printed.

Born In Foochow

Mr. Chen Loh was born in Foochow in 1878. He received his LL.B. in Paris and was a Hanlin Scholar and compiler of Imperial Examinations. His first diplomatic appointment was in 1914, when he became Minister to Mexico under the Peking regime. In 1918-19 he served as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and the following year was appointed Minister to France, which post he held until 1928. Since his return to China he was Adviser and Vice-Chairman of the Treaty Commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The deceased's eldest son, Mr Chen Yu-tao, who is serving as Director of General Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Reformed Government, directly under his father, was not in Shanghai when the assassination took place.

Eight Arrests Made

Eight male Chinese were placed under arrest by Japanese gendarmerie following a house-to-house search at about 9.45 a.m. yesterday in Erh Kang Li and Hsing Shen Li off Jessfield Road in the Zaokadoo district. The arrests were presumably in connection with the assassination of Mr. Chen Loh.

No confirmation of this, however, could be obtained yesterday, and no explanation for the arrests was learnt to have been made.

Shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning two Japanese gendarmes, accompanied by over 20 Chinese police of the Shanghai City Government, proceeded to the lanes in question, and made a thorough search of the houses.

One of the men taken by the gendarmerie was Loh Peng-kiang, 30, said to be a silk merchant; two others, Mou Lai-kan and Sze Tsai-lang—are reported to be owners of an eating house in the Western district. The others, whose occupation is unknown, are Tsai Ting-kang, age 24, Tsai Ting-chen, age 19, and one other man and two other Chinese youths.

The party were ordered into a Japanese military truck, it was stated, and speeded away to an unknown direction.

It could not be learnt whether the arrested men had any connection with the shooting yesterday morning, or whether any incriminating evidence against them had been found for the arrest.

Attack On Japanese

Striking in broad daylight in the congested Nanking Road district, an unidentified Chinese terrorist on Sunday afternoon seriously injured two Japanese.

Wounded in the right upper arm, while sitting in a taxicab, was Mr. J. Koyanagi, official Japanese Army photographer. Miss M. Morioka, who with another Japanese woman and another man, were also in the taxicab narrowly missed death when one of the assailant's bullets penetrated her right chest, glanced off a rib and emerged from her left side. Her heart and lungs were not touched. Also wounded was Mr. Rokuro Sato who suffered a flesh injury in the right wrist. The fourth member of the party escaped unscathed. A Chinese beggar was hit in the right leg, by a stray bullet during the chase for the gunman staged by Settlement police.

The attack occurred in front of the Kwan Sung Yuen Chinese restaurant, 445-53 Nanking Road at about 2.40 p.m. A Chinese was recently shot and killed at the same restaurant allegedly by anti-Japanese elements.

The party of four, two men and two women, had finished lunch at the restaurant when they summoned a taxicab. The vehicle, an antiquated model, was not provided by any of the major taxicab companies. As the taxi was about to start, with its four passengers, a slight man in Chinese clothes stepped up and began shooting at random into the car through an open window.

Sitting next to the driver Mr. Koyanagi was hit in the right upper arm, the bullet shattering the bone.

Hit in the chest, Miss Morioka, who was in the back seat with two others, slumped back unconscious.

The taxicab driver allegedly fled immediately after the assault.

The injured were taken in a Fire Brigade ambulance to the Foomin Hospital, N. Szechuen Road, where they were detained.

Mr. Koyanagi as official photographer covered the Hsuchow and Hankow campaigns of the Japanese Army. He never was wounded. He returned to Shanghai early this month after spending some time in Japan.

Police Chase

The gunman, who fired at the Japanese, and his alleged accomplice, were chased down an alleyway, right up to Kiukiang Road, by two Chinese constables of the Shanghai Municipal Police, who fired four shots at the assailants, but without result. A Sikh Havildar also joined in the chase.

Mr. [illegible] (Special Branch).

HEADQUARTERS
CRIME BRANCH

C.I.Misc.33/39. JULY 22, 39.

10.

In accordance with instructions of D.C. (Crime) the two persons detained in connection with this case were released at 5 p.m. 21.7.39.

22/7

John Capstick
D. S. I.

22/7

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
No. S. B. D.
Date.

HEADQUARTERS
CRIME BRANCH

C.I.Misc.No.38/39. MAY 15, 39.

FURTHER TO ... INCE TO JAPANESE GENDARMERIE.

At 12 noon 12.5.39 S.Inspt. Darters on Charge Room duty, Central Station, communicated to the undersigned by phone the fact that a few moments previous prisoner Zau Foh Sung (吳阜生) detained therein on behalf of the Japanese authorities since the 16.3.39, had attempted suicide in his cell by hanging.

Enquiries revealed that this man had torn a strip of cloth from his long gown and tying same round his throat had attached the other end to the cell bars, but in jumping to the ground the cloth had broken, and that he beyond hanging suffered a slight bruise of the head and suffered no other injury, and in view of this he was not sent to hospital.

On the morning of 15.3.39, the undersigned removed this prisoner from the cells and from the ensuing conversation formed the opinion that this man is at present slightly mentally un-hinged, in view of which, it is recommended that he be medically examined and if necessary detained in Hospital pending a satisfactory conclusion being reached in this case.

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

No. S. 9

HE DQUARTERS
C.1 Misc.33/39. CRIME BR CH
APRIL 22, 39.

FURTHER TO ASSISTANCE RENDERED TO JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE.

On April 19th 1939, the Japanese Gendarmerie agreed to the release of Dung Hai Dah (鄧海大), who, it will be recalled, was arrested on 16.3.39 together with a suspected assassin, Zau Foo Sung, on Kweichow Road, and against whom the Japanese Gendarmerie could find no evidence to warrant his further detention.

In accordance with instructions of Officer i/c C.1, C.D.I. Grubb, Dung Hai Dah was released at 6 p.m. on the 19.4.39.

A male Chinese person named Zee Ah Ming (徐阿明) of the Siau Tsou Tien Restaurant (), Chekiang - Tientsin Roads Corner, guaranteed the release of Dung Hai Dah and his appearance at C.B.M.Q. (C.1) whenever required by the S.M.Police. A guarantee paper and translation of same are attached herewith.

DCSB

FILE

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
22/4

D. S. I.

33/39
26/3/39

...L POLICE
...S.
...ISTRY
H. No. S.B.S.
March 26, 39.

ASSISTANCE TO JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

D.S.I. Crighton

C.D.I. Grubb

In reference to arrest of Koh Tsou Liang (郭志良) at 6.20 a.m. 25-3-39, at Lane 230, House 22, Amoy Road, the undersigned having perused his statement sent for C.D.S. 183 Loh Kung Dee (陸根第) attached to Gordon Road Station and he, on being questioned, admitted having borrowed from Koh the sum of $2,000.00, but stated that he had done so on behalf of one named Zau Ngoh Ming (趙鶴鳴), one of the partners in the Dah Lih (大來) Theatre, and also employed by a Japanese in Hongkew as an interpreter.

A detailed written statement, in which he denies ownership of the Dah Lih Theatre, stating that it is his brother and not he, is herewith attached for information.

In comparing the written statement of Koh Tsou Liang and C.D.S. 183, also taking into consideration that the previously arrested man Zau Foo Sung (鄒富生) during his detention by the S.M. Police has made a complete denial of the offence in question, it would appear that the allegations made against these men had been instigated by the man Zau Ngoh Ming, who is residing at an unknown Japanese residence in Hongkew and that the whole case is nothing more or less than a "Frame Up", however until such time as Zau Foo Sung, who is due to be returned to Crime Branch Headquarters on the afternoon of 28-3-39, has been re-questioned, the undersigned recommends that the case be left in abeyance.

D.C.P.B.

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
27

In reference to the documents seized, five of them definitely connect the man Koh Tseu Liang as having been in close contact with persons working in the Nationalist Government, but inasmuch as they are two to three years old, they do not carry much weight in regard to this case. Translations attached herewith.

At 4.50 p.m. 25-3-39, the prisoner Zau Foo Sung was returned to this office by Sgt. Major Katoda and at this time it was noticed that he was suffering from a fairly bad abrasion of the left eye, also several minor bruises of the body and legs. Questioned regarding same he stated that on three occasions during his detention by the Japanese Military Police, he had been subject to torture.

Re-questioned regarding his allegations against Koh Tseu Liang, this man made another written statement in which he emphatically denied that he had in any way implicated this man in the "Assassination of Chen Leh". Continuing he explained how he had related the quarrel between Koh Tseu Liang and Zau Kgoh Ming, and how on one occasion Koh had jokingly accused him of being a small traitor. (Translation attached).

Regarding the part in his statement, where he relates to the meeting of a male Chinese who gave the name of Mau You Vung (毛尤文) of the Shanghai Municipal Police, such a man exists in the person of D.S.I. Mau You Vung (毛伊文) i/c of Chinese detectives, Sinza

Station, hence this point is now under investigations.

Regarding the three men now in custody in connection with this charge, and taking into consideration the evidence against them to date, the undersigned respectfully requests further instructions re action, if any, to be taken.

KG.

John Coghlan
D. S. I.

KOH TSZU LIANG (郭志良)

Pootung xx D.S.I. Crighton

9 a.m. 25/3/30 A/D.I. Zau Zhou Ling

My name is Koh Tszu Liang, age 34, native of Pootung, M/Unemployed, residing Lane 230, House 28, Amoy Road.

I was born in April 1906, in Shanghai. At this time my parents were residing on North Chekiang Road, the number I forget. My father was then employed as No. 1 carpenter in Arts & Crafts, Bubbling Well Road. My father died 14 years ago, and at present my mother resides with me at the above address. I have one sister who is living on Elgin Road, number forgotten.

At the age of 6 years, I entered a Chinese Primary School on Tsepoo Road, where I remained for 4 years, after which I entered the Tung Wei (通惠) Middle School, French Concession, where I stayed until attaining the age of 14 years. Leaving this school I entered the Chinese Polytechnic School on Rupeh Road, and after studying there for 6 months, I entered the Shanghai Municipal School for Chinese on Cunningham Road. At the age of 17 years I left school to enter the Shanghai Municipal Fire Brigade as Watchman No. 131. I remained in this position for nearly two years, when owing to sickness (red eyes) I was forced to resign. Recovering from my sickness I obtained a position as telephone operator in the Law Offices of Mr. Lamburger (?), American, at 62 Kiangse Road, where I remained for about 6 months, when in order to better myself I entered the Law Office of Mr. Lamiere (?), French, at 34 Nanking Road, as a clerk. In February 1928, I obtained the position of Chinese Detective Constable No. 86 in the Nantao City Police under the Zang Tz Ying (常之英) Regime. In

October 1925 I was transferred to the Peace Maintenance Corps under Kyi Wah Ling (嚴槐林). I remained in this job until March 1927, when owing to the outbreak of hostilities, I resigned my position and took up residence at the home of my mother at 1208 Boone Road. I remained unemployed until August 1927, when through the introduction of a friend I obtained the position of Detective Inspector at Taching (泰興), Kompo, where I remained for 2 months, when owing to a further outbreak of hostilities in Kompo I was forced to return to Shanghai where I did various small jobs for the next four years.

In the Spring of 1932, I obtained a position of Detective Inspector of Paoshan District, where I remained for over two years. In 1935 I was transferred to Wuhsw where I remained until June, when seeing that hostilities between China and Japan were imminent I resigned and returned to Shanghai, and took up residence with my mother, wife and four children. Shortly after my return to Shanghai, I was taken sick with Hongkong foot, and as I found it difficult to walk I remained at home for nearly one month. Between the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai and now I have been unemployed, and have been supported by my mother, who at the time of my father's death inherited a bit of money. This, coupled with my own savings, has helped us to live fairly comfortable until now, although at present I am in somewhat straitened circumstances.

Regarding the allegations made against me by the man Zau Foo Sing (邵富生) I offer the following information

regarding my connections with this man.

Several years ago I had occasion to visit the Chu Wo (九華) Lodging House, Canton Road, then owned and operated by ex-C.D.S. Mma Zang Su (馬長書) and at this time met Zau Foo Sung who was employed as a tea-boy therein. On this occasion I had nothing to do with him and I did not meet him again until under the following circumstances.

In February 1938 a friend of mine named Loh Kung Dee (陸根弟), a detective Sergeant employed at Gordon Road Station of the Shanghai Municipal Police, came to my home and after explaining that he had a friend named Zau Kzoh Ming (趙鶴鳴) who had previously been employed in a cotton mill in Yangtzepoo, and who through the hostilities had lost his job, was preparing to open a cotton Broker's Hong in Shanghai for the purpose of trading in that material between this city and the interior, however owing to financial difficulties, he could not carry on. Loh Kung Dee then suggested that I lend him two thousand dollars, and that together, we, i.e. Zau Kzoh Ming, he and myself start this company. I agreed to assist him, but not having the money myself, I borrowed same from two of my school-mates, whose names I do not wish to disclose, but who I can produce if necessary. This amount I handed to Loh Kung Dee, however when I approached him a few days later regarding the opening of the hong he told me to wait. From then on until sometime in March I kept on to him regarding the opening of the Cotton Hong, but he always gave me the excuse that things had not yet been arranged. A few days later I overheard that

Loh Kung Dee had no intention of opening a Cotton Hong, but that he had taken over the lease of the Dah Lih (大來) Theatre on Kweichow Road in partnership with Zau Ngah Ming, and that same was then being renovated preparatory to opening. Hearing this I immediately sought Loh Kung Dee at the Dah Lih Theatre and threatened him that unless he paid me my money back I would expose him to his superiors. On this day he gave me $200.00 of my money and told me that he would pay me back the balance in monthly instalments. As I did not want any further trouble with him I agreed to his proposal, however in collecting the balance I had several rows with him as there were occasions when he would not pay me. On these occasions he was invariably assisted in his arguments by Zau Foo Sung, who had obtained a job therein as a ticket collector, also Zau Ngah Ming. Up to the present Loh Kung Dee still owes me $55.00, which I have so far failed to collect.

About 6 months ago Zau Foo Sung came to live next door to me and one day in the passing he happened to mention to me that he had obtained a position as bodyguard to Mr. Chen Leh (陳藜). I admit that on this occasion I teased him about working for traitors, but beyond that I have had nothing to do with this man, nor have I ever lent him a single dollar.

Regarding his allegations that it was on a certain day in August 1938, that he met me outside the New World on Yu Yu Ching Road, I would like to point out that between the end of July and the beginning of October 1938 I was bedridden with a very serious attack of blood poisoning and that during

that time I was attended by Dr. Wong Sung Dau (王聲濤), M.D., who can be produced if necessary.

One very important point I omitted to mention in my statement before is that just prior to the Chinese New Year (February 19th, 1939) I had occasion to call at the Dah Lih Theatre for the purpose of collecting the balance of the money due to me, however on meeting Loh Kung Dee he refused to pay me and I again threatened him with exposure. On this occasion he told me to carry on and as a result I went home and typed a letter to the Commissioner of Police, however after reconsidering the matter I did not post it, however it has been seized at my home this morning amongst the documents seized, and I now identify the letter you show to me as such (Exhibit I).

Regarding the raid on my house this morning, I identify the Japanese interpreter who said to me, "If you don't talk now, you will by and by" as a man, whom I saw in the company of Zau Nyuh Ming in the Sun Sun Hotel Ballroom about two months ago.

Last but not least, in my own defence I would like to point out that presuming I had been concerned in the crime with which I am arrested, would it be feasible that I be so stupid as to remain at my present address, when it was common knowledge throughout the alleyway that Zau Foo Sung had been arrested by the Japanese and Settlement Police on the 16/2/39.

I swear that this is my true statement and that the accusations against me are absolutely false.

C.D.S. 153, LOH CHUNG DEH (陸松德) attached to Gordon Rd.Stn.

Gordon Rd.Stn. 25.3.39 //self ~~translated~~ Clerk Hsu.

I became acquainted with Koh Tsou Liang (郭子良) 15 years ago, as his mother was employed at that time as a senior warderess of the S.C.D.Court Detention Cells.

Zau Ngoh Ming (趙鄂明) a native of Shanghai, who before the hostilities was employed by a foreign company on Szechuen Road as a compradore, intended to establish a transportation company, but due to lack of fund, he, in February 1938, asked me and Koh Tsou Liang to approach Koo Wen Ching (顧文卿) and one other named Tseong (曾) (both friends of Koh Tsou Liang) for a loan of $2000.00 payable within a period of 6 months, using a portion of his inherited land in Yangtszepoo as security. The loan was finally secured on the guarantee of Koh Tsou Liang and myself. When the refund of loan was due, Zau Ngoh Ming failed to return the whole amount of money to Koh Tsou Liang.

One evening in April 1938 Koh Tsou Liang had a row with Zau Ngoh Ming over collection of debt, which resulted in a fighting between these two men. Later I and Koh Tsou Liang approached the two creditors, namely Koo and Tseong and/~~them~~ asked to allow us to refund the loan for Zau Ngoh Ming which was agreed.

Following the closing down of the transportation Co., Zau Ngoh Ming became employed as an interpreter by ~~certain~~ Japanese in Nanghow.

I came to know Zau Yee Sung 10 years ago, when he was a fish merchant, trading between Zangzhow and Shanghai. He frequented the house of my friends. Following the outbreak

of current hostilities, Zau Foo Sung became unemployed. He often requested me to introduce him to a job.

In March 1938 my younger brother, Loh Dau Hwa (陆宝华), and several friends, entered partnership to establish the "Dah Lih" (大利) Theatre. Through my introduction Zau Foo Sung was employed there as ticket collector.

In June or July 1938 a friend of one named Kung (邝) related to D.S.I. Tsu Weng Wei (朱荣威), attached to Gordon Road Station, was desirous of employing two watchmen, and I was asked by Mr. Tsu to enlist two honest men for this postion. Consequently I recommended Zau Foo Sung and another man named Chu Yeong Ching (褚子清), who were duly employed as day and night duty watchmen. After being off duty Zau Foo Sung every day came to give assistance to the staff of the Dah Lih Theatre.

As a result of booming business at the Dah Lih Theatre, during the Chinese New Year Days, Zau Foo Sung was again employed as ticket collector by management of this theatre. Subsequently he was arrested.

Apart from the above I know nothing else.

Signed : LOH KUNG HEE
C.D.S.183.
S.M.P.

2nd Statement

ZAU [illegible] SHUO (邵宝生)

Zangchow D.S.I. Crighton

5 p.m. 23-3-39 D.S.I. Soong Ming Tsung

At about 5 p.m. on the 21st March 1939 I was handed over to the custody of the Japanese Military Police in Crime Branch Headquarters and was taken to the 5th floor of Bridge House where I was taken into an office occupied by three Japanese. Immediately I entered this room one of the Japanese asked me what I knew about the Chen Loh (陳錄) assassination and what I had done with the $7,000.00 reward money I had received. I denied that I knew anything about this case, whereupon the three Japanese set about me, one of them striking me in the left eye with his clenched fist causing an abrasion to same. I still denied that I knew of this case and eventually they tied me down on a long form and for what I took to be half an hour poured cold water down my nostrils. I still persisted in my innocence whereupon they took the bands from me and allowed me to stand up. Later I was removed to the fourth floor, where I was placed into a room resembling a cell. In this room were eight other male Chinese whom I subsequently learned were being detained as members of guerilla units. As I was very tired I immediately went to sleep. The next day, i.e. 22-3-39, at about 1 p.m. I was again taken to the office on the 5th floor, where one of the Japanese showed me a piece of paper bearing three Chinese names :- Koh Tsz Liang (郭志良), Tsang Loh Chuan (曾六見) and another named Dan Tsung Wai (陶) and asked me whether or not I had given information to these men which led to the assassination of Chen Loh and whether or not they had paid me the sum of $7,000.00. I denied this stating that I only knew two men namely Koh Tz Liang and Tsang Loh Chuan, the latter

I explained, was part owner of the Dah Lih (大來) Theatre, Kweichow Road. They then questioned me as to what I knew about these men, and in explaining my association with them I mentioned that some time last year (1938) one named Zau Ngah Ming (趙鶚鳴) through the introduction of C.D.S. Loh Kung Dee (陸根第), had borrowed $2,000.00 from Koh Tsou Liang who in turn borrowed it from Tsang Loh Chuen, supposedly for the purpose of opening a cotton Brokerage, however this Hong had never been opened and sometime later Koh Tsou Liang and Zau Ngah Ming had had a fight, when the latter stated he had given the money to a foreigner who had misappropriated same. At this time Zau Ngah Ming went to Louza Station and reported that he had been assaulted, but as to what was the outcome of the whole thing I could not say. The Japanese then wrote all this down on a statement form, which was then passed to me for signature, and finger printing. This having been completed, I was returned to the 4th floor but to a different room, than the first one. On this occasion there were two other prisoners beside me and I learned that they had been arrested at Zau Ka Dee (曹家渡) for being in possession of firearms.

On the third day, I was again taken to this office on the 6th floor where I met three Japanese and one Chinese named Mau Tsu Yung (毛子勇), who explained that he was a member of the S. M. Police. One of the Japanese then questioned me to the effect that I had received $7,000.00 from the Chen Loh case and that I had given $4,000.00 of this to Loh Kung Tse, who in turn had given me a job at $50.00 per month. I immediately denied

this, whereupon the Chinese answering to the name of Kam Yew Yung told me not to be a fool, but to tell the truth that Tsang Loh Chuen had shot Chen Loh and that if I did so he would help me to get my freedom, whereas if I denied it I would be shot. I then told Kam that I truly did not know of this case, whereupon I was seized by the Japanese and tied down to a form and had water poured down my nose again. After about 20 minutes they released me and again questioned me as to whether or not I knew Koh Teow Liang. I at first denied I did but when they produced a large knife and threatened to behead me I admitted that I knew this man. During this time the man Kam Yew Yung was present. I was again returned downstairs.

On the fourth day (26-2-42), I was again taken upstairs at about 3 p.m., and on this occasion the Japanese explained that I was being returned to the S.M.P. and that it was necessary for me to be finger printed. He then finger printed me, after which he gave me a bowl of rice, and some vegetables. I was then returned to the cells. At about 6 p.m. that night I was again removed from cells and taken to the office where I was questioned by a Japanese regarding the particulars of Koh Teow Liang. I then gave them all the details concerning that man, including his address. When this was completed the Japanese again suggested that I had received money from Koh Teow Liang re the Chen Loh murder, but this I denied, but explained that on one occasion when I met him near the Chinese Company, he had jokingly accused me of being a traitor, inasmuch that I was working for one. I was then returned to the

cells.

At about 4.30 p.m. 25-3-39, I was removed from the cells and taken to upstairs where a Japanese threatened me with a pistol if I did not talk. I told him I had nothing further to say and that if he wanted to kill me he could do so. He (Japanese) then commenced laughing and said that I was being returned to the S. K. Police. I was returned to the S. K. Police at 5 p.m. 25-3-39.

The aforegoing is my true statement.

Signed :- LAU KOO SUNG.

TRANSLATION OF ATTACHED LETTER.

Dear Mr. Tu Liang,

At the time of the arrival of your note, I was at the Zur Sung Temple. I returned to "Wu" only last night. Regarding the "remarks" on the draft, I have already visited the Commander-in-chief's Office and requested Mr. Tsiang Tsoh Ling to copy them all down.

I learned that one Mr. Sung had recently been appointed "special commissioner" of Canton. He has left to take up the new post. Capt. Tsu might be appointed by Provincial Government to fill the vacancy of a captain for that authority. CAPt. Tsu is now on his way to "Wu".

Attached, please find a copy written by Tsiang Tsoh Ming ..... (not complete).

A list of seizures made at Lane 230, House 28, Amoy Road.

First page of a letter addressed to Koh Tseu Liang (郭子良) from one named Tsoh (祖), undated. (Translation attached).

One letter written on official form of 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment of Infantry Reserves, Ningpo Defence Commanding Headquarters, from Tsiang Tih Ming (蔣鉄民) to Koh Tseu Liang, referring to his temporary stay with the Battalion and hope of obtaining employment in the Water Police. (Undated).

One letter written on official form of Detective Squad of Peace Preservation Corps, Wusning Dist., Chekiang Province, from Wong Zah Ching (黃石錦) to Koh Tseu Liang, expressing his wish to leave the post from the Detective Squad. Dated 15/7/?.

One letter, dated 2/2/37, written on official form of Sulphuric Bureau, Taichong Hsien, from one named Zee (徐) to Koh Tseu Liang, asking the latter re job with Liuho Sulphuric Bureau.

One letter, dated 11/12/?, written on official form of Headquarters of Wushing Peace Preservation Corps, from Tsoh Ling (祖靈) to Koh Tseu Liang, requesting for a loan of money.

Twenty two letters of a private nature.

Four photos.

Two pocket books.

Fifteen visiting cards.

One pistol holster.

One pair of handcuffs.

6th February, 1939.

Commissioner of C.I.D.,
S.M.P. Headquarter,
Foochow Road, Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

For your interest I wish to inform you that there is a C.D.S. by the name of Mr. Loo Kung Dee (陸根弟), in Gordon Road station. He organized a secret resort, 864 Peking Road, 2nd floor with his seconds, but there is a sign plate. Mailed on the door such as Chi Chung Law Office (濟衆法律事務所). However it is doing HWA WEI LOTTERY (花會) affairs implicating with some offenders and the detective obtaining $80 per month from the above resort, if my word not really upon.

I hope you will detail a member of your quarter to investigate the matter. I delete my address name of on account of avoid some trouble.

HEADQUARTERS C.I. No. Date

D. C. (Special Branch).

MUNICIPAL POLICE S. B. REGISTRY No. S.B. D. Date March 25, 39.

Assistance to Japanese Military Police Headquarters.

S.I.I. Brighton S.I.I. Grubb.

On the afternoon of 24.3.39 Sgt. Major Hikiyi of the Japanese Military Police Headquarters requested assistance to visit certain address on Amoy Road at 6 p.m. 25.3.39, for the purpose of arresting a male Chinese, whose name at this time was not disclosed.

The usual formalities having been complied with the undersigned was detailed to render the necessary assistance.

At 6 p.m. 25.3.39, Sgt. Major Hikiyi accompanied by three others called at Crime Branch Headquarters and on being questioned regarding the source of his information in relation to the arrest he wished to make, he gave the following data.

At 4.30 p.m. on the 16.3.39 a male Chinese named ZAU KOH ZUNG (曹可崇) was arrested with the assistance of Crime Branch Headquarters on Kweichow Road near Amoy Road (vide Misc. Report No. 32/39 C.I). On the 21.3.39 this man was handed over to the Japanese Military Police Headquarters, for a period of three days and on the 24.3.39, application was made to the S.M.Police for an extension of one day. During this detention ZAU KOH ZUNG would admit nothing during the first three days. However, on the fourth day although still denying having given the information that subsequently led to the death of the late Mr. Chen Loh (陳籙) Minister of Foreign Affairs, he mentioned that in August 1938 outside the New World

on Yu Yuh Ching Road, he met a acquaintance named [illegible] (姜[illegible]) an ex-police official of the Nationalist Government, who, during the course of the ensuing conversation, requested him to become a member of a certain political party then operating in Shanghai under his control. Continuing, Zau (鄒) explained how he became a member of this certain party, and how sometime later Loh Tsou Liang had requested him to try and gain some information regarding the late Mr. Chen Loh and that should he be successful in doing so, he would receive a monetary reward of $2000.00. Zau further added that about this time he borrowed $1000.00 from Loh Tsou Liang for the purpose of establishing a transportation Company and that over this he had quarrelled with Loh. After some time this quarrel had been amicably settled through the good offices of one named Tsang Loh Chuen ( ) who, it subsequently transpired, was another prominent member of the same Political Party.

In concluding his statement Zau Poh Sung (鄒伯松) still denied that he had given the desired information re the late Mr. Chen Loh, however, he did state that should either of these two men be arrested the truth in connection with this crime would be obtained.

Satisfied with the aforegoing explanation the undersigned accompanied by D.S. Sugimoto, D.C. Yamahara, D.S.I. Sung Ping Tsung (宋秉仁), C.D.C.s 139 and 274, removed the desired assistance to Sgt. Major Hikiyi and party, and at 6.20 a.m. 28.3.39, proceeded to

[illegible] 230 House 25, [illegible]moy Road, where, in the down-stairs back room one named [illegible] (潘子良) age 34, native of [illegible]ootung, M/Unemployed, ex-police official of the Nationalist Government, was taken into custody. At the request of Lt. Major Sikiyi [illegible] search of the room was made by S.P.Police and the following seizures were made:-

Twenty four letters in Chinese.
Eighteen papers in Chinese.
Fifteen visiting cards.
Four photographs.
One pair handcuffs.
One pistol holster.

The letters, documents etc are now being perused, and those of any importance will be listed and translated.

The arrested man when questioned by the undersigned gave a verbal statement to the effect that in 1905 he was born in Shanghai, and that after studying in a Chinese Primary School located in the French Concession, he subsequently entered the Shanghai Municipal Council School for Chinese at the age of 12 years and remained therein until he attained the age of 16 years, after which he entered the Shanghai Municipal Fire Brigade as a Watchroom Clerk. After being employed in this capacity for 2 years and on account of developing sickness (Red eyes) he resigned, and some time later

became employed as a telephone operator in the Law offices of Mr. Sandberg (?), 62 Jiangse Road. A few months later he resigned this position to become employed as a clerk in the law offices of Mr. LeMiere (?), French, at 34 Nanking Road, where he remained for one year. In 1925, having obtained a position of Chinese detective constable No. 85 with the Hankow City Police, under the Sun Chuen Fang (孫傳芳) Regime, he resigned from the last named job, and from this time onward, until July 1937, when owing to the outbreak of Sino-Japanese Hostilities he continued in the services of the Government as a police officer at the following places:-

Chapei, Tsaohing Kaupo, Nanking, Paoshan, and Kuchow.

With the outbreak of hostilities he resigned his position and returned to Shanghai where he has remained unemployed, ever since.

Questioned regarding his source of income during the past eighteen months this man stated that at time of his father's death he had inherited some money, also with his savings he had just managed to scrape through, and that at the present moment he was financially embarrassed.

After having explained to this man the reason for his arrest as outlined by Sgt. Major Hikiyi, he was questioned regarding his connections with Zau Zoo Sung (邵子松), and in reply, he stated that he first

not this [illegible] several years ago whilst the former was employed [illegible] tea-boy in the Chuh Ko (朱家) lodging house, on Canton Road, then owned and operated by ex-[illegible] Au Ching Su (歐陽 [illegible]), at present undergoing a term of imprisonment for larceny of woodoil (see Misc.Report No. 167/37 C.1), and that recently he had had trouble with this man, who, had about 6 months ago come to live next door to him.

In making a complete denial of the allegations against him, this man outlines in his written statement the true facts of case, as is known to him, and a perusal of same will show that the foundation of these allegations appear to be a quarrel over certain monies.

The complete statement will be forwarded with next report.

Meanwhile the arrested man is being detained at the request of the Japanese Military Police.

HG.

D. S. I.

...NCH
33/39
Date Mar. 22, 1939

D. C. (Special Branch).

H. Q. C. B.

FURTHER March 22, 39.

ASSISTANCE TO JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE.

D.S.I. Konovaloff C.D.I. Grubb

As a result of the interview with Mr. Victor L. Chen it was ascertained that no day's leave had been granted to the suspect Zau Foo Sung (邵富生) and that as Mr. V. L. Chen stated, Zau Foo Sung was definitely on duty at the residence of the late Mr. Chen Loh (陳靄) on the date of assassination from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, i.e. 19-2-39.

In view of this and the fact that the suspect Zau Foo Sung still claimed that he was not on duty on the date of assassination (19-2-39) an additional statement (attached) has been taken from him. In this statement Zau Foo Sung has accounted for his movements on the date of assassination. According to his statement, the suspect had encountered during the day of 19th February 1939 the following persons :-

(1). Loh Zang Keng (陸長根), a teaboy employed at the Tai Tseong (泰象) Dramatic Club, 864 Peking Road.

(2). Zang Ts Pah (陳芝伯)

&

(3). Tong Nyoh Pah (唐玉賢)

Both these persons are employed as an accountant and a teaboy respectively at the Dah Lai (大來) Theatre, 863 Kweichow Road.

and (4). C.P.W. 2123, Wu Sz Tseong (吳士忠), employed by a landlord of the premises situated in Lane 668, Yu Yuen Road.

All these four witnesses were located and carefully questioned by the undersigned, C.D.S. 104 and J.D.S. Sugimoto in presence of Sergt. Major Hikimi and his interpreter of the Japanese Military Police Headquarters during the day of the 20th March 1939.

The first witness, Loh Zang Keng, whom, according to the suspect Zau Foo Sung's statement, the latter met the witness

in the Tsi Tsoong Dramatic Club at 9 a.m. on the 19-2-39 and paid him $1.00 as a Chinese New Year tip, stated that he had seen Zau Foo Sung and received $1.00 from him on the day of Chinese New Year i.e. 19-2-39 at a few minutes past 1 p.m. but not in the forenoon. His statement is attached herewith.

The first and second named witnesses fully testified that they both had seen and talked to Zau Foo Sung at the Dah Lai Theatre, 263 Kweichow Road, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and 12 noon on the 19-2-39. Their statements appear to be corroborating the suspect's and contradicting to Mr. V. L. Chen's information where the latter avers that the suspect was on duty between 8 a.m. and 12 noon on the 19-2-39.

The 4th witness C.P.W. 2123, stated that between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. on the 19-2-39 when he was on duty in Lane 668, where the late Mr. Chen Leh's house is situated, he did not see the suspect coming or leaving the lane, but had seen Zau Foo Sung on the following day, i.e. 20-2-39 at 3 p.m. and at 9 a.m. on the 23-2-39. Statement attached.

In his statement Zau Foo Sung avers that at 8.30 a.m. on the 20-2-39 the following day after the assassination of Mr. Chen Leh, he proceeded to the latter's residence, Lane 668, Yu Yuen Road, and on entering the lane he encountered the C.P.W. and during the ensuing conversation, he learned then about the assassination of Mr. Chen Leh from this witness. This, however, was denied by the C.P.W.

At the request of Sergt. Major Hikimi the suspect Zau Foo Sung's wife named Zau Wong Sz (鄒王氏), was summoned to C.I.H.Q. (C.I.) offices and questioned regarding her husband's

movements on the day of the assassination of Mr. Chen Leh, i.e. 19-2-39. She fully corroborated the suspect's statement with the exception that her husband was sick and confined to bed during the day of the 18th February 1939. Her statement is attached herewith.

An additional statement has been taken from the 2nd named suspect, Dung Mai Dah (鄧海大). In this statement the suspect related as to how he became acquainted with the 1st named, Zau Foo Sung. This statement is attached hereto.

In accordance with instructions of D. C. (Crime) the suspect Zau Foo Sung was handed over to the custody of Sergt. Major Kateda of the Japanese Military Police Headquarters at 5 p.m. on the 21st March 1939 for a period of 3 days (72 hours), against a receipt, which is attached hereto. In turn, Sergt. Major Kateda was requested to procure a statement from the chief bodyguard, Loo Da Kau Tz (盧大個子), who is at present in the custody of Police Headquarters in Nanking.

In respect of the 3rd arrested, Yuh Shing Dah (葉興大), Sergt. Major Kateda stated that he can be now released, whilst the 2nd arrested, Dung Mai Dah, still has to be detained.

Enquiries proceeding.

P. Konovaloff.
D. S. I.

Zau Wong Sz (邵王氏)

Wuchow // C.D.S. 104

translated

C.1, C.B,H.Q. 21.3.39 ////// Clerk Hsia

My name is Zau Wong Sz, age 31, native of Wuchow, residing at No.30 Yee Ching Lee (義清里), Amoy Road. I paid $6.00 rental every month for the rear room downstairs of the above mentioned address.

During the month of January, 1939 (12th. Moon of the Lunar Year) I frequently visited the Dah Lai (大來) Theatre at No.263 Kweichow Road and there became acquainted with one named Zau Foo Sung (邵富生), a ticket collector. We then lived together at the above mentioned address since 8th. February, 1939. My paramour Zau Foo Sung was employed by one named Chen,as a watchman, at Lane 668, House 25 Yu Yuen Road and also worked at the Dah Lai Theatre as a ticket collector. He received from Chen (陳) $30.00 wages every month and $16.00 from the Dah Lai Theatre. The total amount of wages was $46.00.

On the 18th. February, 1939 (30th. day of 12th. Moon) Zau was suffering from a cough, so he remained at home all day. At about 8.30 a.m. the following day, 19/2/39 (1st. day of the 1st. Moon) Zau got up from bed, had his breakfast, and proceeded to the Tai Tsoong (涛家) Dramatic Club, situated at No.864 Peking Road, and then to the Dah Lai Theatre, No.263 Kweichow Road. He returned at 12 noon for tiffin. At about 1 p.m. he went to the Dah Lai Theatre again and returned at 6 p.m. for evening meal. At about 7 p.m. he visited Dah Lai Theatre and came back at about 12 m.n. We, two had some food and went to bed.

At about 8.30 a.m. the next morning, 20/2/39 (2nd. day

of the 1st. Moon) he had his breakfast and went to his master's home for a New Year's call and returned at 11 a.m. when I was told by him that his master, Chen Leh (陳鑅) had been shot by someone and did not know the reason why the incident had happened. He was very sorry that he had lost $30.00 wages every month as our family were in financial difficulties. He further told me that he was informed of the murder of Chen by one of watchmen No.2123 named Wu Sz Tseung when he arrived the entrance of Lane 368 off Yu Yuen Road. I noticed a crowd of police officers in my master's home, so I did not enter the premises for the purpose of paying the New Year's call. I then returned home.

The above is a true statement.

Signed:- Zau Wong Sz

WOO SZ TSOONG (吳士忠), age 36, married, residing at garage of 108/668, Yu Yuen Road,

Chinkiang — C.D.S. 178

M. [illegible] C. B. — 21-3-39 — translated — Tsaung Zung Pau

I am now employed as Watchman No. 2123 of the S.M.P.

On the 12-8-36 I received orders from the A. C. (Chinese) to be on duty in Lane 668, Yu Yuen Road, which had been continued up to the present.

Between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. on the 19-8-39 I was on duty at the mouth of the alleyway, but Zau Foo Sung was not seen to come and assume his duties at the entrance of House No. 25, which is the residence of Chen Loh. I have known the man in question for over two months. I first saw him being on duty together with another named Tsoo at the entrance of Chen's residence only a few days after the latter had removed there from French Concession. I got acquainted with Zau since then. At about 3 p.m. the following day (20-8-39) I saw Zau Foo Sung come to Chen's residence, but did not see him leave the premises. At about 9 a.m. on the 23-8-39 I saw Zau call at the house again, obviously taking part in the funeral rites. During the period when Zau and Tsoo went on duty at Chen's residence, the former has never been seen to carry a pistol.

The above is my true statement.

Signed & Communicated by WOO SZ TSOONG.

DUNG H I D (董海大), 49, M/Fish merchant,

Changchow, -- C.D.S.No. 172,

C.1 18.3.39 Yao Dimsin.

I am a fish merchant residing at House 30, Yien Ching Li (Lane No.230) Amoy Road.

I was born in Kying Ki Village, North Daung, Siao Mou Gate, in the outskirts of Changchow. Zau Foo Sung was brought up there also, and that is why we have known each other since childhood. He and I had been in constant company for over 16 years in our native town. Later, I came to Shanghai for business which was very prosperous at that time. Zau greatly admired my business, and as a result, he came to Shanghai 6 years later and took up the fish trade as well. However, shortly after arrival in Shanghai, he obtained the job of a tea-boy in the Chiu Hwa Lodging House, Canton Road, where he worked for 4 years, when, seeing that it was not a paying job to be a teaboy, he resigned and took up the fish trade again. Two years later, the fish business was bad which made him to quit again. Then, he obtained the job of a teaboy at the Tsing Tseong Business office, which position he held till January, last year, when the Doh Lai Theatre on Kweichow Road opened and he became their ticket collector for a trifling wage. During March, last year, a friend of his recommended him to the house of "Chen Loh" to be their watchman. He was on constant day duty, usually from early morning till 3 p.m. Whenever he was off duty, he always attended the theatre for ticket collecting.

I have known him for years, and the above is the truth.

Dung Hai Da (董海大)

L.E. [illegible] (陈长根)

Pootung S.D. No.104.

C.I. 20.3.39 Clerk Hsu.

My name is Loh Zang Keng, age 34, native of Pootung, a Tea-boy, employed and residing at the Tai Tsoong (泰宗) Dramatic Club, No. 564 Seiling Road.

I have been employed in the capacity of "boy" at the above mentioned dramatic club for the past 10 months. (I was engaged sometime during May 1938), and my monthly pay is $8.00.

On the 19.2.39 (Chinese New Year Day) I got up some time betwee 9 and 10 a.m. and saw no one visiting the club in that forenoon. At a few minutes past 12 noon same date I had my tiffin in the club and finished same sometime before 1 p.m.

At a few minutes past 1 p.m. 19.2.39, Zau Foo Sung visited the club for recreation purpose, but he left the club about 5 minutes later. Before his departure he gave me $1.00 tip.

The above is my true statement.

Signed: Loh Zang Keng.

further

Lau Foo Sung (劉富生)

C.D.... 104

C.I, C.I.H.... 18.3.39 translated /////// Clerk Main

At 9 a.m. on the 19.3.39, I went to the Tai Tsoong (大衆) Dramatic Club, situated at No.864 Peking Road for amusement. At that time there was nobody in the room except tea-boy named Leung Keng (張根) whom I gave $1.00. I had some tea and stayed there about five minutes. I left the club and proceeded to the Dah Lai (大來) Theatre on Kweichow Road where I met one named Chung Ts Pah (陳芝伯), an accountant, and Tong Kyeh Fah (唐玉花), a tea-boy. I remained there until 12 noon in order to attend to various business. After having my tiffin at my home, I went to the above mentioned theatre again to assist them to collet tickets until 5.30 p.m. I then again returned home for evening meal, and later about 6.30 p.m. proceeded to Dai Lai Theatre to attend various business. I collected tickets in the theatre between 10 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. Later, the theatre closed down and I returned home to have some food and went to bed.

At about 8.30 a.m. the following day (20.3.39) I boarded a No.1 Route Bus to Yue Kwong Tsung (漁光村), Yu Yuen Road, where I alighted and proceeded to my master's house. On arrival at Lane 668 on Yu Yuen Road I encountered one named Wu Sz Tsoong, a watchman, who told me that at my master's house had occurred some incident and that my master had been shoot. When I reached my master's house, there was a party of Foreign and Chinese detectives, I could not get in to the house. So I returned home.

Signed) Lau Foo Sung

FURTHER

B. H. SPECIAL REGISTRY
No. S.B.D. 9
Date 30.

ASSISTANCE TO JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE.

D.S.I. CRIGHTON C.S.I. GRUBB.

With reference to the three persons arrested at the instigation of the Japanese Military Police on the afternoon of 16.3.39, re their being concerned in the assassination of the late Mr. Chen Loh, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Reformed Government, the undersigned and party, accompanied by Sgt. Major Kotoda of the Japanese Military Police, visited the residence of Mr. Victor L. Chen, son of the deceased, at apartment No. 17 Broadway Mansions, and as a result of an interview with him, the following information was obtained.

Mr. Victor L. Chen is at present employed as Chief of the Intelligence Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the "Reformed Government" and since the death of his father has been residing at above address, which is the recognised local branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Relating to the circumstances surrounding his father's death Mr. Chen explained that prior to that time, both he and his father were attached to the Ministry in Nanking and that only on rare occasions did they visit Shanghai. Continuing he explained, how, as result of his father taking over the house at 25/605 Yu Yuen Road, it became necessary to recruit additional servants, i.e. bodyguards and watchmen, and that owing to the nature of his father's political position he took every precaution in recruiting these persons.

...L POLICE
S. EL REGISTRY
No. S. D. 9037
Date

The two additional bodyguards that he took on at this time, i.e. Ho Pang (郝鵬) and Zau Yeu Tien (趙玉田), both natives of Mengtien, were strongly recommended to him by a departmental Chief of the Ministry named Tsang Yoeh Ping (張岳萍) who now resides at Lane 68 House 17, Rue Pere Hebert, French Concession, whilst the suspect Zau Foo Sung (邵富生) was likewise recommended by Mr. C.C.Kung ( ) ex-Secretary to Mr. Wu Tuh Chen (吳鐵城) ex-mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. In connection with the latter Mr. Chen explained that for some time prior to his father's death, he had, on several occasions, warned this man for inefficiency, the last time being in January 1939, when on a visit to Shanghai it was reported to him that this man was continually absenting himself from duty without permission. Regarding the two bodyguards, Ho Pang and Zau Yeu Tien, Mr. Chen stated that he had implicit faith in them up until the time of his father's death, however owing to certain happenings at that time he now suspects that it was they who gave the information, which subsequently led to his father's death. In corroboration of this Mr. Chen explained, that these two men were constantly with his father and he and that on or about the 16th February 1939, whilst all were in Nanking his father had privately informed him and also the

bodyguards that he intended visiting Shanghai for the Chinese New Year. Further his father had instructed him to precede him to Shanghai for purpose of making all necessary arrangements for his arrival, and that on the 17.2.39, he had done so in company of the bodyguard Ho Pang. Arriving in Shanghai on the afternoon of that date he immediately proceeded to his home at 25/66b Yu Yuen Road, where he informed his mother of his father's intended visit. The following day, i.e. 18.2.39 at approximately 10 a.m. a telephone message was received from his father in Nanking, stating that he would arrive at the Shanghai North Railway Station at 3 p.m. that afternoon and requesting that a M/Car be sent to meet him. This message was taken by the personal male servant of Mr. Chen, named Seong Hai Ling (宋海林) who in turn informed him. On receipt of same Mr.Chen then informed the bodyguard Ho Ping of his father's arrival and gave instructions that both M/cars Lic. Nos. 11768 and 6484 were to be held in readyness. At 2.30 p.m. that afternoon Mr. Chen accompanied by Ho Pang and another bodyguard named Tsang Shuhan (張樹翰) left his home in M/car 11768, followed by M/car 6484 and proceeded to the North Railway Station, where at 3 p.m. his father arrived. As result of previous arrangements, both his father and he, also all three bodyguards, Zau You Tien (趙玉田) having accompanied his father from Nanking, were similar dress, i.e. all were camel hair coats and felt hats, sothat should

any attempt be made to assassinate his father whilst the car was in motion it would be hard to distinguish one from the other. At this time his father accompanied by Ho Pang and Zau Yeu Tien boarded M/car Lic. No. 6454, whilst he and the other bodyguard rode behind in M/car 11768. In this formation they proceeded to Broadway Mansions via Hongkew and on arrival there went to Apt. 17 where they remained for about half an hour. During this time Mr. Chen Loh communicated with his home informing his wife of his arrival and also informing her that he would be home shortly. At approximately 4.45 p.m. Mr. Chen and his father left Broadway Mansions and on this occasion Mr. Chen occupied his father's M/car 6454, whilst his father accompanied by Ho Pang and Zau Yeu Tien took his. In this manner they reached 25/688 Yu Yuen Road without any untoward incident taking place, nor did Mr. Chen notice anything of a suspicious nature on arrival there. At this time the suspect Zau Pao Sung was not on duty, hence he could not have seen Mr. Chen Loh arrive. From this time until the time of his death Mr. Chen Loh remained in his home.

The following day, i.e. 19th February (Chinese New Year Day), the suspect Zau Pao Sung was on duty from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and at the latter time he left the premises, and did not return until the following day.

During the afternoon of 19.2.39 Ho Pang and Zau

Yeu Then went out, wearing their ordinary clothes(they were not allowed to wear the camel hair overcoats unless accompanying Mr. Chen or his father), and did not return until 6 p.m. that night. Mr. Chen knows that they visited a friend of his that afternoon in the French Concession, for a few moments, but as to what they did prior to or afterwards he has no knowledge. Simeltaneous to the return of these two men Mr. and Mrs. Loh Kung Kai (羅文幹) ex-minister to Denmark arrived and were shown into the sitting room, where they remained talking to Mr. and Mrs. Chen Leh. At this time Mr. Chen was upstairs in his room reading and it was not until he heard his mother scream and shots being fired that he knew anything to be amiss. Hearing this he immediately armed himself with a pistol which he kept in his room and descended to the sitting room where all was in confusion and he found that his father had been mortally wounded.

After his father had been removed to the Hospital and calm restored, Mr. Chen commenced questioning his servants and as a result ascertained that whilst other members of the household including guests had sat down to dinner in the dining room, which adjoins the sitting room, his father and mother sat talking to Mr. and Mrs. Loh, who although not having been invited to dinner continued to sit and talk in the sitting room. At this time Mr. Chen Leh and Mr. Loh were sitting on the large settee whilst Mrs. Chen and Mrs. Loh sat on arm chairs on either side of the settee and all

were talking together when a male Chinese entered the sitting room from the North east entrance. There are two entrances to this room, however the other, which is located in the south east corner was locked from the inside. This male Chinese immediately produced a pistol and fired three shots at Mr. Chen Loh, two of which took effect whilst the other embedded itself in the back of the settee. Seeing this, Mr.s Chen Loh immediately sprang towards the armed man, who quickly withdrew from the room at point of entry. In the meantime Mr. and Mrs. Loh ran towards the south east entrance and Mr. Loh after opening this door passed out into the hall, accompanied by his wife. Almost simeltaneously another armed man entered by this door and fired the remaining shots at Mr. Chen Loh which resulted in his death.

Questioned as to whether he was suggesting that Mr. and Mrs. Loh may have had something to do with this assassination, Mr. Chen remarked that although he did not like to say so, their movements at the time were nevertheless very suspicious, inasmuch that although they had no invitation to dinner they remained there talking after other guests had gone into dinner. Also it appeared rather strange that Mr. Loh made no attempt to follow the first gunman, but instead opened the other door and according to all accounts must have come face to face with the second gunman who made no attempt to shoot at him or his wife, but rather allowed them to pass and then

enter the room and fire again at his father. Last but not least he mentioned that within one or two days of the shooting Mr. and Mrs. Loh had left Shanghai for Hongkong.

Continuing Mr. Chen explained that he next made enquiries regarding his two missiong bodyguards, i.e. Ho Pang and Zau Yeu Tien and as result ascertained that a few moments prior to the shooting both had been seen in the downstairs hall wear their casual half overcoats, therefore it is to be assumed that on returning at 6 p.m. they must have gone to their quarters and changed clothing, also the Japanese pass issued to Zau Yeu Tien was found discarded in the drawer of the table of his room, a very unusual thing, inasmuch that both invariably carry the passes in the pocket of their casual hair coats. Further questioning of his staff by Mr. Chen revealed that after the shooting both these men left with the assassins of their own free will and accord, and that no force whatsoever was used, therefore whilst he suspected that Mr. Loh had bee sent there to detain his father in the sitting room until the arrival of the assassins, he also suspects that Ho Pang and Zau Yeu Tien must have imparted the information regarding his father's intended visit to Shanghai.

In concluding his statement Mr. Chen related another suspicion which he held in regard to the two absconded bodyguards, i.e. that a very close

friend of his father and himself Mr. T.L. Shen ( ) ex-secretary to the Chinese Embassy in Paris, had, a few days after the assassination of Mr. Chen Leh, received a threatening telephone call, reminding him that if he continued to associate himself with traitors he would be dealt with in a similar manner, yet no one except he and these two bodyguards who usually accompanied him knew of Mr. Shen's address in the French Concession, and then he had only visited him on one or two occasions.

Questioned as to the number of firearms he had had, and whether or not the suspect Zau Foo Sung had at any time been issued with one, Mr. Chen stated in reply to the first, that he had had nine, six of which the police had seized at the time of the shooting, and three he still had, and in reply to the second that none of his watchmen including Zau Foo Sung had ever been issued with firearms.

Next questioned as to whether or not he had given a day's leave to Zau Foo Sung on the day of the assassination he stated he had not, and that this man was definitely on duty from 8 a.m. to 12 noon that day, but as to whether he was concerned in the assassination or not he (Chen) was not in a position to state, although he distrusted this man entirely.

Further questioned regarding the guarantor of these two bodyguards, Mr. Chen stated that after the assassination of his father he had attempted to contract

r. Tsang Yoeh Ping at his home in the French Concession but without result and that about two weeks later Mr. Tsang had written to him expressing his regrets, also tendering his resignation and returning his Japanese passes and his badge of office. This had roused his suspicions and he had on numerous occasions since attempted to locate Tsang, but without result.

Mr. Chen was next re-questioned on several points by Sgt. Major Katoda, but nothing further could be ascertained that would assist in the investigation and that party left.

On gaining the ground floor of Broadway Mansions Sgt. Major Katoda requested the undersigned to try and locate Tsang Yoeh Ping so that he might be questioned regarding the two absconded bodyguards. This was promised and all concerned returned to Crime Branch Headquarters, where the aforegoing was explained to C.D.I. Grubb, who referred the request for further assistance to D.C. Crime.

At 2.30 p.m. 17.3.38, acting on instructions of D.C. Crime, D.S.I. Konovaloff, accompanied by D.S. Sugimoto and C.D.S.104, proceeded to Lahwei Station, where assistance was rendered to visit House 17, Lane 68, Rue Pere Robert, the alleged home of Tsang Yoeh Ping, however on arrival there, these premises were found to be the Shing Yeong (新運) Primary School, the principal (named Vung Yeoh Ngo (馮卓吾), of which, denied all knowledge of the person in question.

In concluding this report the undersigned would point out that although there appears to be reasonable grounds for suspicion against the last named suspect Wu Yoo Sung, there is practically nothing against the 2nd and 3rd other than that they are associates of the first named, and also the second named resides at the same address. In view of this Sgt. Major Kitoda was questioned regarding the detention of these latter two, but insisted that they be detained until the completion of enquiries.

The first named suspect will be further questioned regarding his first statement, which if other witnesses are speaking the truth, is false regarding his not being on duty on the morning of the assassination.

Regarding the chief bodyguard Lee Da Hsu Tu (李大胡子), information was obtained today that he is detained in Police Headquarters in Nanking on suspicion of being concerned in the assassination of Mr. Chen Loh, but that he will probably be released in the near future.

Enquiries proceeding.

D. S. I.

CHU YOUNG SUNG (朱永生), 25, Yangchow, residing at 28/868 Yu Yuen Road,

Yangchow x C.D.S. 104

H. Q. C. B. 16-3-39 translated Teaung Zung Pau

I have been employed as Chen Loh's servant since May 1938.

At about 10 a.m. 18-2-39, a long distance telephone call was received at my place of employment that my master would arrive at North Railway Station at 3 p.m. on that day and he required someone to proceed there and accompany him home. Consequently, my master's son, Chen Yue Dam, drove his car to the Railway Station at the given hour and returned home with my master at about 5 p.m., when more than ten of his bodyguards, who kept guard at the gate, ushered him into the house. The watchman, Zau Foo Sung, was not present during that time, as he had gone off duty at 12 noon. My master did not leave the premises afterwards. At about 8 a.m. 19-2-39, Zau Foo Sung resumed duty at the entrance of the house and went off duty again at 12 noon. This watchman has not been issued with a pistol. I cannot say whether he knew of my master's return from Nanking or not. At about 7 p.m. the same day, when I was assisting the others in preparing some cakes in the kitchen I suddenly heard the sound of pistol shots and the screaming of my mistress. Knowing that something was amiss, I was just on the point of leaving the kitchen when two armed persons appeared at the door and warned us against raising an alarm. After the departure of these gunmen I immediately proceeded to the guest-hall, where my master was found to be seriously wounded. At about 8 a.m. the following day (20-2-39) Zau Foo Sung came to my place of employment and expressed his sorrow over the murder of Chen Loh, which, he said,

he had learned from reading a newspaper.

As regards to Zau Foo Sung, I am unable to state whether he is concerned in the murder or not.

Signed & Cross-marked by TSU YOONG SUNG.

HEADQ[illegible] BRANCH
C. I. [illegible] FILE
No 32/39
Dat[illegible] ..... 19 .....

C. I. R. Q.
March 16, 39.

ASSISTANCE RENDERED TO JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

D.S.I. [illegible] VALOFF

C.D.I. CRUBB.

At 3 p.m. on the 16th March 1939 D.S.I. Umemoto of the S.P.Office requested on behalf of the Japanese Gendarmerie that assistance be rendered to Sergt.Major Katoda in effecting the arrest of a suspect in connection with the assassination of Mr. CHEN LOH (陳籙) Vice-Minister of the Foreign Affairs of the Reformed Government. According to the information obtained by Sergt.Major Katoda, sources not divulged, the suspect was expected to pass along Fweichow Road near Amoy Road between the hours of 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. and that his (suspect's) identity is known to the members of the Military Police.

Acting on instructions of D.C. Crime, and in accordance with the request of the Japanese Military Police D.D.S. 104 and C.D.C. 290 together with two members of the Japanese Military Police, who were dressed in Chinese clothing, took up a position at the corner of Kweichow and Amoy Roads, whilst the undersigned accompanied by C.D.S. 188, D.S. Umemoto of S.P.Office and Sergt.Major Katoda proceeded to the corner of Ta Ya Ching and Amoy Roads and awaited in the m/car.

At 4.30 p.m., even date, the undermentioned three male Chinese persons, who were walking together along Kweichow Road near Amoy Road, were pointed out by the members of the Japanese Gendarmerie to C.D.S.188

and C.D.C. 290 whereupon they effected the arrest of:-

(1) ZAU FOO SUNG (邵福生), 43, Zangchow, M/theatrical inspector, formerly employed by Mr. Chen Leh as a watchman, residing 30, Yien Ching Li, Amoy Road.

(2) DUNG HAI DAH (鄧海大), 49, Zangchow, M/fish-merchant, residing 30/230, Amoy Road.

(3) YEH SHING DAH (葉 [illegible]), 48, Zanchow, M/fish merchant residing at "Hah Kee" Fish Hong, Foo Ziang Li, Foochow Road.

After a brief questioning on the spot it has been ascertained that the 1st arrested was the man wanted by the Japanese Military Police and that he was residing hereby in the vicinity at House 30, Lane 230 Amoy Road.

In view of this Sergt. Major Kateda requested the undersigned to make an immediate search of the premises occupied by the suspect.

After obtaining the permission by telephone communication with C.D.I. Grubb, officer i/c C.I, this request was complied with and the suspect's room was thoroughly searched by the members of S.M.Police. A search resulted in seizure of one new holster for a small calibre pistol possession of which was taken by the undersigned [illegible] no fire-arms or any other evidence of an incriminating nature was found in the room.

After the search the arrested three men were conveyed to C.I. offices, On arrival, Sergt.Major Katoda made the following verbal accusation against the first arrested person, ZAU FOO SUNG,

1. That he had a pistol in his possession and disposed of same prior to his arrest;
2. That he had instigated the assassination of the late Mr. Chen Leh, and
3. That he had received a sum of $4,000 from hereunder mentioned three persons, who, according to Sergt. Major Katoda, actually took part in the assassination.
   (1) KOH WOO CHING (曹永金)
   (2) KOH TS LIANG (郭子良)
   (3) ZAU FOONG WEI (周鳳威)

   as his share for his services rendered in connection with the assassination of Mr. Chen Leh.

No sources of the above allegations were divulged by Sergt.Major Katoda.

On being questioned the first arrested man, ZAU FOO SUNG, freely admitted that formerly he was employed as a watchman by the late Mr. Chen Leh.

In regard to the above itemised allegations, Mrs Koo-ching emphatically denied having been, in any way, concerned in the assassination of the late Mr.

Chen Loh, or having had any firearms in his possession prior to his arrest.

According to the suspect, Kau Foo Sung, the only pistol he had in his possession was an unlicensed revolver issued to him some time in July, 1938, by a chief bodyguard named Lee Da Kau Ta (李大狗), who was also in the employ of Mr. Chen Loh. This revolver was returned by him to Lee Da Kau Ta after a period of one week and since then Kau Foo Sung has never had any firearms in his possession. Also, a detailed statement has been taken from the first arrested, Kau Foo Sung, in which he accounts for his movements prior to, on the date of, and after the assassination of Mr. Chen Loh.

In order to substantiate his statement an endeavour was made to locate the members of Mr. Chen Loh's family at their residence, i.e. [illegible] Yu Yuen Road, however, it has been ascertained that they had vacated this address leaving on the premises the undermentioned persons:-

1. SOONG HAK LING (宋海林)
2. KWAN TSONG [illegible] (關振興)
3. ZAU KWEI TSOONG (趙貴彩)
4. TSU TSONG SUNG (朱秀生)

At the request made by Sergt. Major Kataoka these persons were brought to C.I. offices, where on being

confronted with the three arrested men they immediately identified the 1st arrested as the person being, formerly employed by Late Mr. Chen Loh as a watchman.

In an endeavour to corroborate or otherwise, these four persons were questioned individually regarding the movements of the suspect prior to, and after the assassination of Mr. Chen Loh, however, owing to the conflicting nature of their statements and on recommendation of Sergt. Major Kateda it was suggested that further investigations be adjourned until the morning of the 17.3.39, when the undersigned will accompany the members of the Japanese Gendarmerie to Broadway Mansions for the purpose of interviewing Mr. Victor L. Chen (陳方琳), a son of the late Mr. Chen Loh and the Chief bodyguard Lee Da Kee Te.

In the meantime, upon the request of Sergt.Major Kateda the arrested three men, although no evidence has been found that the 2nd and 3rd arrested men could be, in any way, connected with the suspect other than that they are friends, are being detained at the Central Station cells, pending further enquiries.

Statements have been taken from the three arrested persons and translations of same are attached herewith.

Enquiries are being continued with a view to checking up the details of the 1st arrested person's statement and the result of which will be the subject of next report.

.....D.S.I.

[illegible] Yao Sung (邵耀生), 45.

Changchow ex Yao Sin Sin

C.1, C.B.R.I. 16.3.39

My name is Shao Yao Sung, aged 45 years, native of Changchow, married, industrial inspector, residing 30, Yien Ning Li, Amoy Road.

I came to Shanghai 8 years ago (1928). First I became a tea-boy in the Chiu Kun Lodging House, Canton Road for 2 years. Then (1930) I became a fish merchant, trading fish, shrimps etc. among cities along the Shanghai Nanking Railways. Two years later, the first local incident (1932) broke out, and compelled me to quit the fish trade, and became unemployed. I stayed in the country waiting for the trouble to be over, and came back to Shanghai in the 1st. Moon, last year, seeking employment.

During about April 1937, I approached my friend, Loh Kung Lee (C.I.D. attached to Gordon Road Station) for assistance to obtain a job. Loh then took me to Mr. Chu Kong Fei (C.I.D. attached to Gordon Road Station), and through the recommendations of the latter's friends, Messrs. Tsang and Kung, I became employed, together with another named Tsu Tuen Ching (褚玉卿), as watchmen at House 35, Lane 668, Yu Yuen Road, the home of late Mr. Chen Loh, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Reformed Government in Nanking. This occurred in about the middle of April 1938. I was given $30. per month as salary.

About 1½ months later, several men, who had come from "North China", arrived at the house and became guards to the Foreign Minister, with one named, Lee Ze Kun Ta as their chief. There were only two of us, Tsu Yuen Ching and

myself who were the watchmen of the house, and both Tsu and I carried no arms until about July 1938, when we were issued a revolver by the chief guard Loo Da Kau Tz . It was the only pistol which Loo ordered us to carry whilst on duty. However, the revolver remained in our custody for about one week, it being returned to Loo Da Kau Tz, as soon as Tsu and I realised the danger in carrying an unlicensed pistol, and we were never issued another after that.

During my employment with the Chen's house, my duty was limited to that of a watchman, such as the interviewing of guests before their entry and the opening of the gate for visitors etc. I was on day duty always, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. There were a number of firearms in the house, which were carried by the guards only.

On the Chinese New Year Eve, 18.2.39, I was on day duty as usual. As the Da Lai Theatre, Kweichow Road, was opening on New Years Day, and I, being their ticket collector, should be present at its opening, so I approached the tea-boy Tsu Yoong Sung and asked him to request the young master, Chen Yen Dem, to allow me to go on leave the following day. The tea-boy consented and stated that I could go. This occurred at about noon. Usually, when the guards were at leisure, they used to loiter in and around the gate house, talking and chatting to each other, so although there was only one watchman at a time, the gate was always free of men. Consequently at 3 p.m. after completed my day's duty, I left the house and proceeded homeward. After staying at home for a short while, I went

to the [illegible] The tre, assisting others in making preparations for official opening the next day. I returned home at 11 p.m. and went straight to bed.

I got up at 9 a.m. the next day (19.2.39) (New Year's Day) and after taking a light breakfast, I left home at 10 a.m. proceeding to the Dai Lai Theatre, but prior to my arrival, I paid a brief visit at the Tai Yeung Dramatic Club, 864 Peking Road (3rd. Floor) on my way. I remained in the theatre for only a short while and returned home for tiffin. As soon as I finished my tiffin I came to the theatre again, arriving there at about 12.30 p.m. The official opening took place at 1 p.m. and from that time to about 5.30 p.m. when the first show was over, I remained in the theatre attending to various things, ticket collecting etc. At 5.30 p.m. I left the theatre for home for dinner, remaining in the house until 7 p.m. when I again left for the theatre to prepare for the opening of the 2nd. show, which was scheduled at 7.30 p.m. Again, by attending to various matters, I remained in the theatre until 11.30 p.m. when the 2nd. show was over and the theatre to be closed for the day. At home after taking a midnight supper, I went to bed.

On the following day [illegible] I got up at about 7.30 a.m. and breakfast was over [illegible] I left the house, boarding the 7.A Bus at Tai Kok Tsui, and proceeded directly to Mr. Chan's house on Tai Kok Tsui, reaching there at about half-past [illegible] Upon my arriving the house, I and the other performers on duty of the rehearsal of Lung Fei, which was to be [illegible]

e t. t my ster r. Chen ch h d been ass.ssin ted. could ve believe such tl.n, an asked him when it had occurred. told me t. t it took pl ce t bout 7 p.m. Then I w lked into the alleyway tow rd the house. n rrival, I noticed 2 Chinese policemen were st tioned outside the g te and a number of others, both Chinese and Foreign, making investigations inside, and the g te was locked up from inside. As I could not enter, I turned b ck nd proceeded home where I remained fter tiffin when I went to the the tre gain. I stayed in the the tre till about 5.30 p.m. when I gain returned home for supper. At about 7.30 p.m. I proceeded to the the tre gain, remaining there till about 11.30 p.m. when the show was over and I went back home for bed.

On the 2 following days (24/25-2-27) I did not go to Mr. Chen's house at all, but my presence at the the tre was as usual.

Then on the 26th. day of the Chinese New Year (26.2.27) I went to the Chen's house at 10 a.m. As the ancestral rites would occur the next day, I assisted the household in making various preparation for the ceremony, buying things etc. Leaving the house at about 3 p.m. and proceeded straight to the the tre remaining there till about 6.30 p.m. when I returned home for meals. As on the previous nights I again stayed in the the tre till about 11.30 p.m. when I went home for bed.

At 8 a.m. the following morning, when I went to the Chen's house, I found all the members and guests had already arrived. Soon after I learned that they had all gone to the

[illegible] directors, office [illegible] then proceeded to the funeral parlour, where, on arrival, I was given a white mourning gown to don. The encoffining rites took place at about 12.30 p.m. followed by a funeral procession which I also attended. I returned home at about 5 p.m. After that I visited the theatre as usual.

Nothing occurred until about 2 days ago (on or about 12.3.59) when I visited the Chen's house in the forenoon and stayed there for tiffin. The purpose of this visit was to ascertain if my services with the house still existed and whether our salary for the month in question would still be paid. After leaving the house at about 1.30 p.m. I proceeded to the theatre and spent the day there as usual.

At about 4.30 p.m. 14/3/59 when I and 2 friends, named Yih Heing Ba and Dung Hai Da, left the theatre proceeding to a small restaurant on Amoy Road, we were arrested by S.I.P. and Japanese on the way.

The holster found in my house, is the property of Lee Da Kou Tu, who handed to me months ago to have a button fixed thereon. As days elapsed, the matter was forgotten. So I still had it in my house.

I have never worked in any government position, military police, volunteers etc. Although I was issued a pistol for several days, as stated above. I do not know how to handle one. Owing to the stupidity of my employment, I was kept [illegible] from everything inside the house.

[illegible]

[illegible] Koo Kee Sing.

[illegible] age 49, [illegible]chow.
[illegible]rried, fish [illegible]er, re[illegible]ding [illegible]t [illegible]use [illegible], [illegible]ne [illegible]30 Amoy [illegible]d.

[illegible]. 127

[illegible].l. [illegible]. . . . 16.3.39 [illegible]ested [illegible]ter [illegible]

I have been in Shanghai for about 10 years, dealing in fish and shrimps. Every morning I despatch my assistants to the fish markets in French Bund or Yangtzepoo District to purchase fish and shrimps, after which I sold them to Sing Fa Tsai Tien Restaurant, Chekiang Road, Sing Fung Tsai Provisions Shop, Sinza Road, Sung Fung Tsai Provisions Shop, Yu Ya Ching Road etc. At about 3 p.m. on the 16-3-39 Yeh Shing Dah and I went to Lai Lai Theatre, Weihsien Road, to see a show in Ningpo dialogue. After the performance we left the theatre in company of one named Zau Foo Sung, native of Ningpo, who is an inspector employed by the theatre, and were subsequently arrested by Japanese detectives at the corner of Kweichow and Amoy Roads. I do not know why we were arrested.

Signed:- [illegible] Lai Dah

YEH [illegible] DAH (12+4+4)

Tangchow // S.D.N.104.
translated
C.1. 16.3.39 /////// S. P. Hsu.

My name is Yeh Shing Dah, aged 45 years, native of Tangchow, M/fish-merchant and is at present residing at the "Heh Kee" Fish Hong, Foo Ziang Li (合記魚行弄) off Foochow Road.

In the afternoon of 15.3.39 I took a fourth class train in Tangchow and came to Shanghai. On arrival at the latter city I took up my abode in the "Heh Kee" Fish Hong, to which shop I sell the fishes that I have bought in and brought from Tangchow in each time when I come to Shanghai. This time I bought 4 cases of fish, about 300 and even more piculs in weight, in Tangchow, transported them to Shanghai and sold them to the "Heh Kee" Fish Hong.

At a few minutes past 3 p.m. today, i.e. 16.3.39, I, accompanied by my friend, named Dung Kai Dah, went to enjoy ourselves at the "Hah Lai" (大来) Theatre, Kwaichow Road. In the theatre we encountered Zau Foo Sung, a fellow-country of mine. At the end of the performance, we three left the theatre together. We were walking along Kwaichow Road near Amoy Road, when were suddenly stopped and placed under arrest, the reason for which is entirely unknown to me.

The above is my true statement.

Signed - YEH SHING DAH.

CHINA PRESS

FEB 28 1939

$100,000 Given By Nanking To Family Of Murdered Puppet

Mr. Liang Hung-chih, president of the "Executive Yuan" of the "Reformed Government," has ordered the "Ministry of Finance" to give $100,000 to the family of Mr. Chen Lo, late "Minister of Foreign Affairs," who was assassinated by anti-Japanese terrorists on Feb. 10, a Domei report stated last night.

The "Reformed Government" sent leading officials to the funeral of Mr. Chen in Shanghai on Friday and provided $10,000 for expenses of the ceremonies.

FORM NO. G. 65M-1-37

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.5, Special Branch 9037

REPORT

Date November 9. 19 39.

Subject (in full) Sin Shun Pao - Story re extradition of terrorists.

Made by..... and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Golder

Herewith attached a translation of an article entitled "How the Foreign Minister Was Assassinated" together with clippings and two photographs reproduced in connection with the story which appears in the November 9th issue of the "Sin Shun Pao."

Among other things the article mentions the alleged extradition of 2 Chinese, namely Tan Pao-nyi (譚寶義) and Ping Foh-chang (平福昌), to the Japanese Gendarmerie on November 8th.

This article together with the photographs also appears in the to-day's issue of the "Tairiku Shimpo," a local Japanese daily.

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper):

How the Foreign Minister Was Assassinated

As a result of their diligent efforts to put a check to the acts of terrorism directed against the supporters of the peace movement, the Japanese Gendarmerie, with the assistance of the S.M.P. and the French Police, raided Room 14, Ya Fei Lodging House (雅飛公寓), Rue Paul Beau, French Concession, on the morning of June 29 and apprehended two men named Tan Pao-nyi, age 23, and Ping Foh-chang, age 24, members of the Shanghai Area Field Section of the Bureau of Investigation and Statistics of the Military Affairs Commission and seized a quantity of weapons and ammunition.

After an interval of 5 months during which time the men were interrogated by the Japanese Gendarmerie and the Municipal Police, the two prisoners confessed that they, together with several others, were responsible for the assassination of Chen Loh, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the "Reformed Government," on the night of February 19; they also disclosed the diabolical plans of the anti-Japanese terroristic elements to assassinate Wang Ching-wei. In consequence, the two prisoners were formally extradited by the S.M.C. to the Japanese Gendarmerie at 11 a.m. November 8.

November 9, 1939. Morning Translation.

The following details of the assassination of Chen Loh are given in the statements made by the two prisoners:-

Following the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, a number of terrorists under the leadership of Ling Chiu-yuin (凌秋雲) surreptitiously entered Shanghai to undertake acts of assassination. The plans for the assassination of Chen Loh were made by Yeu Ho-ching (游河清), a sectional chief of the Bureau of Investigation and Statistics of the Military Affairs Commission, who, at 4 p.m. February 18, learned that the late Foreign Minister had come to Shanghai from Nanking and was living in his home on Yu Yuen Road. On the same evening, Yeu Ho-ching instructed Ping Foh-chang and Tan Pao-nyi to assassinate the Foreign Minister.

At about 2 p.m. February 19 Ping Foh-chang and Tan Pao-nyi, together with 5 other members of the Shanghai Area Movement Section, assembled at the Burlington Hotel on Yu Yuen Road. (?) The former had secured 7 Mauser pistols with 16 rounds of ammunition and 1 pistol with 16 rounds of ammunition and smuggled them out of the hotel by concealing them in a foodstuff box. In groups of two's and three's, they proceeded on foot to Chen Loh's home but they had no opportunity to carry out their deed because there were many guests present at that time. They then went to a club in the neighbourhood to await the approach of night. At about 8 p.m. it began to rain heavily. By taking advantage of the downpour they gained admission into Chen Loh's residence.

Ping Foh-chang and three others attacked the guards in the observation house; another kept a sharp look-out, while Yeu Ho-ching, Tan Pao-nyi and two others rushed into the building through a side-entrance and fired their Mauser pistols at the late Foreign Minister who was then conversing with his guests, killing him instantaneously. During the general excitement they distributed anti-Japanese handbills. After taking count of their number, the men withdrew in an orderly manner. Tan Pao-nyi and Yeu Ho-ching drove away in a waiting motor car, while their followers took buses.

Feeling unsafe because the Japanese authorities had instituted a search for anti-Japanese terroristic elements, the eight men planned their departure from Shanghai. Ping Foh-chang and two of his followers left for Hongkong by the British steamer s.s. "Dah Yuen" (大源) on March 28, while Tan Pao-nyi left for the same destination on the British steamer s.s. "Ho Sang" (禾生) on March 12. At Hongkong, Ping Foh-chang, Tan Pao-nyi and two others were given a reception at the Ching Loong Restaurant (會龍酒店) by Tai Lih (戴笠), the leader of the anti-Japanese terrorist gang in the colony, and each was given a fountain pen valued at $30 as a souvenir.

After hiding themselves in Hongkong for three months, they on March 21 assassinated Tseng Chung-min (曾仲鳴), a trusted follower of Wang Ching-wei, at Hanoi. Following this crime, Wong Loo-tse (王魯紫), the chief of the terrorist gang, assembled the members of his gang and instructed them to assassinate Wang Ching-wei and any of Wang's followers who favoured the promotion of national salvation through peace. On this account, Ping Foh-chang

Tan Pao-nyi and others surreptitiously returned to Shanghai from Hongkong in June and went into hiding in the French Concession, but they changed their abodes frequently while awaiting for a chance to assassinate Wang Ching-wei who was residing on Yu Yuen Road. However, owing to the strict precautionary measures adopted, they had no opportunity. Subsequently they were apprehended as they were about to return to Hongkong.

Prisoners Are Converted To National Salvation Through Peace : Plans of Their Movement Divulged

During the 5 months following their arrest on June 29, the two prisoners steadfastly refused to make any statement and denied having participated in any crime. The Japanese Gendarmerie requested a certain high pro-Japanese official to visit the two prisoners and to explain away their anti-Japanese spirit, thereby converting them to the movement of national salvation through peace. As a result of the efforts of this high pro-Japanese official, the two men began to understand the true significance of this movement and later they made their confessions divulging their movements and plans to assassinate Wang Ching-wei.

Antecedents of the two prisoners

Ping Foh-chang, age 24, native of Funing, Kiangsu, formerly lived in Soong Ching Li (松ㄋ里) off Tsepoo Road. At the age of 18 he discontinued his studies in a certain middle school and went to work as an apprentice with a certain watch-maker's shop on Railway Station Road (車站路) in Nantao. Two years later he was appointed an inspector in Hankow but returned to Shanghai in June, 1937. On the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in August, he became a squad chief of the Kiangsu-Chekiang Movement Corps organized by Tsu Hsueh-van (朱學範) in Nanking. After the fall of Nanking in November, he came to Shanghai and lived in the French Concession and joined the Military Affairs Commission. On the instructions of Li Shang-bah (李上巴), he underwent three months' strict training in Hupeh. He had intended to enter the Military Academy in Changsha, but the school could not resume its classes because of the bombing activities of Japanese planes. In September, 1938, he was instructed by Li Shang-bah to become, together with Chiang Soo (蔣蘇) and others, an executive member of the anti-Japanese terrorists. He then came to Shanghai to undertake his new work under Yeu Ho-ching.

Tan Pao-nyi, age 23, is a native of Sungkiang. After his graduation from the Chung Hwa Vocational School (中華職業學校), Nantao, in 1937, he worked as an apprentice surveyor with the Han-Yeh-Ping Company (漢冶萍公司) in Hengyang (衡陽), Hunan. On the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, he joined the Chinese army and underwent special military training. He came to Shanghai in January this year and was attached to the Field Section of the Bureau of Investigation and Statistics of the Military Affairs Commission.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) of November 9, 1939.

S. B. REC'D 02944
S. B. D.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

MAR 18 1939

Three Terrorist Suspects Taken

Three Chinese Pedestrians Arrested on Kweichow Rd. Detained by S.M.P.

Believed to be associated with anti-Japanese terrorist groups in Shanghai, three Chinese, who at the time of their arrest, were walking along Kweichow Road, were nabbed by a party of S. M. P. detectives, in co-operation with a few members of the Japanese Military Police, shortly after 4 p.m. on Thursday, the "North-China Daily News" learned yesterday.

The three suspects who were taken to S. M. P. Headquarters on Foochow Road, where they are still being detained, were understood to have been questioned throughout yesterday, although it could not be learned, what charges, would be brought against them.

At the time of their arrest, the trio were walking along Kweichow Road but the police parties were waiting for them, and they were understood to have offered no resistance.

File
C 20/3.

SHANGHAI TIMES.

NOV 10 1939

Alleged Slayers Of Nanking Government Man Seized

Arrested By Japanese Military Police With Aid Of Settlement And Concession Authorities For Killing Of Chen Lu Last February

Two Chinese, in their early twenties, seized by the Japanese military police in co-operation with the Settlement and French Concession authorities in a raid on the Joffre Apartments, Rue Paul Beau, on June 29, have been charged with the murder of Mr. Eugen Lu, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Reformed Government in Nanking and one-time Chinese Minister to France, the local Japanese newspapers reported yesterday.

The alleged assassins, Ping Fu-chang, 24, and Tang Pao-yi, 23, were stated to have confessed their crime on October 29. Five days later a reconstruction of the sensational Lunar New Year assault upon Mr. Chen's residence, 25, Lane 668, Yu Yuen Road, was carried out by the Japanese authorities in the presence of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

When arrested, the two youths had been in Shanghai almost a month having returned from Hongkong to attempt to assassinate Mr. Wang Ching-wei, former Deputy Executive of the Chungking Kuomintang, the Japanese dailies said.

Both were described as members of the Shanghai Action Corps of the Examination and Statistics Bureau, National Military Council.

Killing Described

According to the Japanese dailies, eight terrorists under the direction of one Yu Hsi-lan, commander of the Shanghai Action Corps, met at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon February 19, at the Burlington Hotel near the intersection of Bubbling Well Road and Seymour Road. Ping brought seven Mausers and one revolver, in addition to 10 loose cartridges, in biscuit boxes for distribution among the men, who left in the direction of Mr. Chen's residence on foot.

At about 7 o'clock that evening four groups broke into the former Foreign Minister's residence from the front and rear doors, while the remainder of the gangsters stood guard outside.

Their sinister mission accomplished, the assassins fled towards Yu Yuen Road where seven waiting motor cars awaiting the return, while others [illegible]

[illegible]

Returned in June

Returning to Shanghai on June 1, Ping Tan and two others were alleged to have been plotting a coup against Mr. Wang Ching-wei. Two were arrested on June 20.

Ping a native of Fowning, Kiangsu, left the Yu Ching Middle School, Kiangwan, without completing his schooling when he was about 16 years old. Two years later he became a police inspector in Hupeh province.

When the Sino-Japanese hostilities broke out in the summer of 1937, Ping joined the Kiangsu-Chekiang Action Committee formed by one Chu Hsueh-fan in Nantao, the Japanese press said. Following the fall of Nanking he slipped into the International Settlement. In February, 1938 he entered a special training corps of the National Military Council at Linli, Hupeh. After graduation he came to Shanghai where he was placed under the orders of one Ling Chiu-yun, in charge of the Shanghai offices of the National Military Council.

Tan, a native of Shangkiang, is a graduate of the Nantao Chinese Vocational School. He became a surveyor for the Kungchiaping Iron and Coal Company at Hengyang, Hunan. He also joined the training corps at Linli. He arrived in Shanghai in July last year by way of Ningpo, Japanese newspapers said.

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

NOV 9 1939

Nipponese Take Alleged Killers

SMP Hand Over Couple Taken For Murder Of Chen Lo

Arrested over four months ago for the killing of Mr. Chen Lo Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Reformed Government, Tan Pao-yi, 24, and Ping Poh-chong, 23, were handed over yesterday by the SMP to the Japanese Gendarmerie, upon the latter producing sufficient prima facie evidence in the affair.

Mr. Chen Lo was shot dead on February 19, China New Year eve in his home off Yu Yuen Road, while seated in the midst of his family. A number of gunmen walked into the house while others stood guard outside and, the killing quickly completed, made their escape.

The arrest of Tan and Ping was made on June 29 in a house on Rue Paul Beau, by a combined party of the French Concession and International Settlement police cooperating with the Japanese.

The two Chinese have since that date been held by the Shanghai Municipal Police, in accordance with their principle of not handing over alleged terrorists unless sufficient evidence is produced regarding their complicity in attacks.

With the Japanese Gendarmerie producing, in the past few days, evidence considered by the SMC to be adequate, Tan and Ping were handed over yesterday.

File
C9/1.

9037
9 11 39

November 9, 1939. Morning Translation.

Central China Daily News:

JAPANESE ARREST NINE MEN DETAILED BY CHUNGKING FOR ASSASSINATION WORK

Chen Loh (陈箓), the late Minister of Foreign Affairs of the "Reformed Government," was assassinated on February 19 this year.

The investigation made by the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters under the control of Miura disclosed that the assassins in this case had escaped to Hongkong at the beginning of March. In June this year, acting on instructions from Tai Lih (戴笠), leader of the Loyal and Righteous National Salvation Army, the assassins returned to Shanghai with the object of undertaking the assassination of certain persons advocating peace and sought shelter in the French Concession to await an opportunity for the accomplishment of their mission.

FILE

Acting on information, the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters on June 29 succeeded in effecting the arrest of nine persons with the assistance of the Police of the two Foreign Settlements.

As a result of the interrogation of the arrested men, all the facts in connection with the assassination of Chen Loh were brought out.

Of the nine persons arrested one is named Ping Foh-chang (平福昌), native of Funing (阜寧), Kiangsu, and another is named Tan Pao-nyi (譚寶義), native of Sungkiang. Both are members of the Field Section of the Shanghai Branch of the Investigation and Statistics Bureau of the Military Affairs Commission of the Chungking Government. The actual assassination of the late Foreign Minister was committed by one Yen Ho (游河), a Chief of the Field Section.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper): 9.11.39 (AM)

How the Foreign Minister Was Assassinated

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FILE

After an interval of 5 months during which time the men were interrogated by the Japanese Gendarmerie and the Municipal Police, the two prisoners confessed that they, together with several others, were responsible for the assassination of Chen Loh, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the "Reformed Government," on the night of February 19; they also disclosed the diabolical plans of the anti-Japanese terroristic elements to assassinate Wang Ching-wei. In consequence, the two prisoners were formally extradited by the S.M.C. to the Japanese Gendarmerie at 11 a.m. November 8.

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Ping Foh-chang and three others attacked the guards in the observation house; another kept a sharp look-out, while Yeu Ho-ching, Tan Pao-nyi and two others rushed into the building through a side-entrance and fired their Mauser pistols at the late Foreign Minister who was then conversing with his guests, killing him instantaneously. During the general excitement they distributed anti-Japanese handbills. After taking count of their number, the men withdrew in an orderly manner. Tan Pao-nyi and Yeu Ho-ching drove away in a waiting motor car, while their followers took buses.

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During the 5 months following their arrest on June 29, the two prisoners steadfastly refused to make any statement and denied having participated in any crime. The Japanese Gendarmerie requested a certain high pro-Japanese official to visit the two prisoners and to explain away their anti-Japanese spirit, thereby converting them to the movement of national salvation through peace. As a result of the efforts of this high pro-Japanese official, the two men began to understand the true significance of this movement and later they made their confessions divulging their movements and plans to assassinate Wang Ching-wei.

Antecedents of the two prisoners

Ping Foh-chang, age 24, native of Funing, Kiangsu, formerly lived in Soong Ching Li (松慶里) off Tsepoo Road. At the age of 18 he discontinued his studies in a certain middle school and went to work as an apprentice with a certain watch-maker's shop on Railway Station Road (車站路) in Nantao. Two years later he was appointed an inspector in Hankow but returned to Shanghai in June, 1937. On the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in August, he became a squad chief of the Kiangsu-Chekiang Movement Corps organized by Tsu Hsueh-van (宋雪範) in Nanking. After the fall of Nanking in November, he came to Shanghai and lived in the French Concession and joined the Military Affairs Commission. On the instructions of Li Shang-bah (李上巴), he underwent three months' strict training in Hupeh. He had intended to enter the Military Academy in Changsha, but the school could not resume its classes because of the bombing activities of Japanese planes. In September, 1938, he was instructed by Li Shang-bah to become, together with Chiang Soo (蔣蘇) and others, an executive member of the anti-Japanese terrorists. He then came to Shanghai to undertake his new work under Yeu Ho-ching.

Tan Pao-nyi, age 23, is a native of Sungkiang. After his graduation from the Chung Hwa Vocational School (中華職業學校), Nantao, in 1937, he worked as an apprentice surveyor with the Han-Yeh-Ping Company (漢冶萍公司) in Hengyang (衡陽), Hunan. On the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, he joined the Chinese army and underwent special military training. He came to Shanghai in January this year and was attached to the Field Section of the Bureau of Investigation and Statistics of the Military Affairs Commission.

D. C. (Special Branch).

9037
15 11 39

HEADQUARTERS
D' [illegible] MISC.39/39 CRIME BRANCH
NOV. 14, 39.

In accordance with instructions received from the D.C. (Crime) the four pistols, seized at the scene of the crime, were handed over against the attached receipt, to the Japanese Gendarmerie by C.S.I. Nakamura during the morning of the 14th. Nov. 1939.

W. C. Flower
D. I.

S. I

D. C. (Special Branch).

HEADQUARTERS
CRIME BRANCH

B' Veli Misc.89/39 NOV. 10, 39.

1.

At 11.30 a.m. November 10, 1939, Sergeant Asano of the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters, called at the C.I., C.B.H.Q. and put forward a letter in the name of Major General S. Miura, Officer-in-Command of the Japanese Gendarmerie in Shanghai, addressed to the Commissioner of Police

The letter ref. Shan-Kem-Ke No. 1833, requests the S.M.Police for the handing over of the pistols used in the commission of the assassination of Chang Lok (陳籙), former Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Reformed Government, on the ground that the pistols returned to are the evidence against Ping Foo Chang (傅秉昌) and Dan Pen Yao (譚保堯) who were handed over to the Japanese Gendarmerie on November 8, 1939. (Please see Diary No. 12, C.I. Misc. 89/39).

The letter and its translation are attached herewith.

K Yamalaca
D.P.S. 7/11

for T.Nakamura
C. D. I.

S. I.

TRANSLATION.

Shan-Ken-Ko
No. 1233.

Japanese Gendarmerie,
Shanghai.

November 10, 1939.

Major K.M.Bourne,
Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

With reference to the assassination of late Cheng Leh (陳箓), former Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Reformed Government, perpetrated at 682/28 Yu Yuen Road on February 19, 1939, I am given to understand that the pistols which were discarded by assassins after the commission of the assassination are in the custody of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

I, therefore, take the pleasure to request you for the handing over into our custody at your earliest convenience of the pistols referred to, as the evidence against Ping Foo Chang (平福昌) and Dan Pan Kee (譚保敎) who were handed over to us permanently on November 8th, 1939.

I am, Sir,
Very truly yours,

Chopped: S.Hirata.
Provost Marshal.

S. B. D. 203

" B "

Miss.No.89/39. Bubbling Well
February 20, 39.

2.

D.C.I.B.
Information
21/2

D.C.(I.B.)

21/2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
22 2 39
SPECIAL BRANCH

23/2

23/2

Sir,

Further to report dated February 19, 1939, between 5.45a.m. and 11a.m. Feb. 20, 1939, six further firearms and 23 rounds of live ammunition and 3 cartridge cases have come into the hands of the Police and are believed to be directly connected with the assassination of Mr. Tsheng Loh.

At 5.45 a.m. February 20, 1939, Chang Pu Tsang (蔣步長), P.W.D. coolie No.1313 brought to this Station a .38 Revolver "Alamo-Ranger" make, with three live rounds and three cartridge cases in the chamber, which he picked up from the gutter outside 714 Yu Yuen Road.

At 8.10 a.m. February 20, 1939, C.P.W. 1731 reported that one Zau Ching Dzung (趙金堂), a shop assistant at 670 Yu Yuen Road, had picked up a .380 Auto. pistol, Colt make, No.81816 with one round in the breech and six in the magazine and a 7.65 Astra make Auto. pistol No. 7381 with one round in the breech and two rounds in the magazine behind a garbage bin at the mouth of Lane 668 Yu Yuen Road.

These pistols were handed to D.S. Zau Woohs.

In consequence of a telephone message from S.C.R. at 10.27 a.m. 20-2-39, to the effect that a pistol had been found by a gardener Kyi Tsong Ching (呂榮慶), in

the garden of 714 Yu Yuen Road. D.S. Ware, F.S. Cooper and C.D.S. 142 proceeded to the above address and recovered one Astra 7.65 calibre Auto. pistol No.7289 with magazine and no ammunition. The above officers while searching for cartridge cases entered the garden of 684 Yu Yuen Road, where they picked up one .32 calibre long barrelled Belgian revolver with six live rounds in the chamber. Pistol No.156, S.M.C. license No. Y 6990 in a holster bearing No. 08792 and 27 in a circle. Continuing the search the same party of police officers found in the garden of Lane 668, House 9 (residence of Mr. Wyckham, D.C. S.M.P.) one 7.65 Astra Auto. pistol No.9479 with one magazine and four live rounds.

These pistols have been sent to Officer in charge Arms Identification Section for examination.

At 11.30 a.m. February 20, 1939, Mr. Gilbert, D.C. (Crime) issued instructions to D.D.C. "E", Supt. Crouch to the effect that the S.M.P. guard posted at Lane 668, House 28 Yu Yuen Road be withdrawn.

At the request of Mr. T.K. Ling, son-in-law of the late Mr. Tehang Loh, the S.M.P. guard was maintained at 668/28 Yu Yuen Road, until 2.30 p.m. 20-2-39, when members of the City Government Police Bureau took over.

~~Misc.No.89/39.~~

2. (sheet 3).

In view of a request made to Sub-Inspector Mancarrow by relatives of the deceased to the effect that permission be given them to remove the body of Mr. Teheng Leh from the mortuary at the Red Cross Hospital to the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road, instructions were given by D.C. "B", Mr. Yorke to F.S. 61 Burt, Sergeant on charge room duty, to notify the Red Cross Hospital that relatives of the deceased may remove the body.

R. G. Jabaum
Det. Inspector.

D. D. C. "B" Div.

Misc.No.99/39.

2. (sheet 3).

In view of a request made to Sub-Inspector Hennessy by relatives of the deceased to the effect that permission be given them to remove the body of Mr. Tcheng Ach from the mortuary at the Red Cross Hospital to the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road, instructions were given by D.C. "B", Mr. Yorke to P.S. Gl[illegible]hurst, Sergeant on charge room duty, to notify the Red Cross Hospital that relatives of the deceased may remove the body.

R. G. Jabrum
Det. Inspector.

D. D. C. "B" Div.

Misc.No.89/39.

2. (sheet 3).

In view of a request made to Sub-Inspector Mancarrow by relatives of the deceased to the effect that permission be given them to remove the body of Mr. Tcheng Leh from the mortuary at the Red Cross Hospital to the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road, instructions were given by D.O. "B", Mr. Yorke to P.S. Sl Hurt, Sergeant on charge room duty, to notify the Red Cross Hospital that relatives of the deceased may remove the body.

R. G. Jabaum
Det. Inspector.

D. D. O. "B" Div.

Misc. No. 69/39.

B'Well
February 19th., 39.

L.

ASSASSINATION OF REFORMED GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.

At 7.15p.m. 19/2/39, a telephone call was received at this station from C.C.R., reporting a murder at 668/25 Yu Yuen Road.

A party of Police under S.I. Hoeman at once attended, and Officer i/c and Scn. Det. followed.

The following was ascertained:-

At about 7p.m. 19/2/39, a gang of assassins, about 15 in number, all believed to be armed, and speaking Northern dialect, went to the home of Mr. Tchong Loh (陳錄), Foreign Minister of the Reformed Government, and a former Ambassador to France, 668/25 Yu Yuen Road. After holding up the watchman at the front gate, and taking away his pistol, the gang went to the back door of the house. Seven or eight members of the gang then went into the house, proceeded to the drawing room on the ground floor which was occupied by Mr. Tchong Loh, several members of his family and two guests, and fired several shots at Mr. Tchong Loh as he was sitting on a sofa. One shot passed through his head, and another through his right leg.

The gang remained on the premises for 3 or 4 minutes, saying as they left, "All is finished."

Inmates of the house did not call a C.I.D.

FILE

27/2

ambulance, and Mr. Teheng Loh was removed to the Red Cross Hospital, where he was certified:- "Brought in dead."

It was later noticed that two armed attendants attached to Mr. Teheng Loh's household, were missing, and had either been abducted, or had voluntarily left with the gang.

D.C. (Crime), and D.D.C. "E" Division attended, together with detectives from C.I, and the following details were brought to light:-

Mr. Teheng Loh has been Foreign Minister of the Reformed Government for about one year. He spent most of his time at Nanking and in the northern provinces. He came to Shanghai from Nanking, and arrived at the North Station at 3p.m. 14/2/38, reaching his home about one hour later. Mr. Teheng travelled with his armed attendant Zau Yao Ming (趙耀明), from Nanking, and was met at the North Station by his private m/car licence No. 6454, driven by his chauffeur Wong Wong Kwei (黃永貴), permit No. C.M.P. 19[illegible]. Armed attendant Zhang Shu Wuen (張樹穩), permit No. A1366 was waiting in the car together with a Miss Zhu Wei (朱慧), a relation of Mr. Teheng Loh, and also employed as a clerk by the Reformed Government.

The car, containing Mr. Teheng Loh, Miss Kan Wei, the two armed attendants Zau Yue Ding and Tsang Shu Wuen, and the chauffeur Wong Yoong Kwei, then drove to the corner of North Szechuen Road and Jukong Road, and met m/car licence No. 11768, driven by Mr. Teheng Yu Tao, son of Mr. Teheng Loh, with a bodyguard named Koh Pang ( ). Both cars then proceeded to Broadway Mansions, and all, with the exception of the chauffeur Wong Yoong Kwei, went to flat No.17 on the 4th. floor. (This flat is the temporary office of the Foreign Affair Office of the Reformed Government, and also used by Mr. Teheng Loh as living quarters during his visits to Shanghai. The same party came out again ten minutes later, and drove to Mr. Teheng Loh's home 668/25 Yu Yuen Road.

Since his arrival at his home, Mr. Teheng Loh had not left the premises. During this time, a number of friends and relatives have paid personal calls to the house.

The house has been guarded by 6 watchmen and 3 bodyguards, as follows:-

Watchmen:-

(1) Soong Hai Ling (宋海林), 38, Shantung, single, residing at 668/25 Yu Yuen Road.
(2) Zau Kwei Tsung (趙貴春), 39, Kwantung, married, residing at 668/25 Yu Yuen Road.

(3) Yang Foh Tsung (楊福春), 47, Fengtien, married, residing 668/25 Yu Yuen Road.

(4) Chia Ngoh Chuang (賈玉章), 30, married, residing 668/25 Yu Yuen Road.

(5) Sung Yoeh Yu (鄭學禹), 25, Paoding, single, residing 668/25 Yu Yuen Road.

(6) Kwan Tsung Sing (関振興), 39, Fengtien, married, residing 668/25 Yu Yuen Road.

Remaining:-

(1) Tsang Shu Wuen (張樹稳), 24, Tientsin, married, residing 27A, Passage 68, Rue Pere Robert.

(2) Zau Yue Ding (趙玉廷), age about 31-2, Fengtien, married, residing at 668/25 Yu Yuen Road.

(3) Koh Peng (郭鵬) age about 34-5, Fengtien, married, residing at 668/25 Yu Yuen Road.

At about 7p.m. 16/2/39, Watchman Soong Hai Ling (宋海林), armed with a small revolver, (not licensed) was on duty at the watchman's hut at the front gate, when he saw a number of Chinese, mostly wearing long gowns, approach the house both from the south and the north. There appeared to be about 15 men in all, and one of them, speaking northern dialect, came to him in the hut, and asked if he was armed. Before he had time to answer, he was set upon by the gang, all of whom appeared to be armed, and his pistol was taken away from him. He was then taken to the back door and held there whilst about 7 or 8 of the gang went into the house. A few moments later, he heard the report

of 7 or 8 shots, and about three minutes later the assassins came out, and noticed that in their company were Koh Pang (郝鵬) and Kau Yue Ming (趙玉明). Whether these two men came out of the house of their own accord, or were forced out by the assassins, he cannot say. He was then released, and went into the house, seeing his master lying on the floor near the sofa in the dining room, with blood coming from his head.

Inmates of the house then notified the Police and called a doctor and an ambulance.

When Police arrived at the scene, Mr. Tcheng Loh had already been removed by the ambulance.

An examination of the drawing room revealed:-

That portion of the sofa on which Mr. Tcheng Loh had been reclining, was covered with blood and the upholstery had been penetrated by a number of bullets which had lodged in the wall at the back of the sofa. Two sheets of crumpled paper bearing Chinese characters were found on the sofa. These were left by the assassins. Translated they read as follows:-

"Resistance will result in victory.
Construction of the country will succeed.
Long live General Chiang. Long live the
Republic of China. [illegible]
Keep Chinese property [illegible].

Miss. No. 89/39.

1/sheet 6.

Both sheets bear the mark 11 in a circle, and are attached herewith.

Three .32 bullet cases, one .32 bullet, one .32 round, and one .38 revolver bullet were found in the room. These were handed over to D.S.I. Ewins, Arms Identification Section for examination. (Verbal report from him states that the .38 revolver bullet was fired from the pistol used in the assassination of Dsiew Wo (鈕華) on 6/2/39. F.I.R. No. 197/39(Ch.Mk.)

At the time of the shooting, Soong Mai Ling was the only watchman on duty, the other five being in the upper part of the house.

One bodyguard Moh Pang was on duty at the time. The bodyguard Kau Tue Ding, although not on duty, was in the downstairs part of the house. It is believed that only Moh Pang was armed. The remaining bodyguard Tsang Shu Wuen was upstairs.

Mauser pistol No. 104868 and 27 rounds in possession of Tang Poh Tsung, Mauser pistol No. [illegible] and 23 rounds, in possession of Kau Kwei Tsung, and Browning pistol Licence No. T [illegible], two magazines and 16 rounds, in possession of Tsang Shu Wuen, were taken away by Police, and handed to D.S.I. Ewins for examination.

The body of Mr. Tsiang [illegible] is [illegible] in the mortuary at the Kai Ming Hospital.

The watchmen and bodyguards were brought to this station for the purpose of the above enquiries, and were allowed to go at 2a.m. 20/2/39.

Mr. T.H. Ling (林子立), son-in-law of Mr. Toheng Loh, who was at the house at the time of the shooting, made mention that the chauffeur Wong Khong Kwei had been missing from the house during the afternoon. However, he came back at 7.45p.m. 19/2/39, and after questioning, his bona fides appeared to be in order. He was allowed to go at 2a.m. 20/2/39.

Two guests who were present at the time of the shooting, were requested to come to this station. They assisted in verifying certain facts, and at their urgent request, their names have been precluded from this report.

At about 9.30p.m. Mr. Gilbert, D.C. (Crime) instructed C.I. Perkins officer i/c B'Well District to inform Japanese Military Police upon their arrival at B'Well Station that the premises in which deceased was assassinated are not under the jurisdiction of the S.M.C. These instructions were given to Inspector Yamaguchi by Mr. Gautch, D.S.C. "F", in the presence of C.I. Perkins when Inspector Yamaguchi was on the telephone to the Japanese Military Police notifying them of the affair.

At 11.30p.m. 19/2/39, Inspector Yamaguchi came into the Charge Room and reported to Mr. Sargent as

duty F.S. Burt that the Japanese Military Police under Sergeant Major Shido, 94 Jessfield Road had attended the scene of the assassination and had departed.

This information was conveyed to Officer i/c District who asked Inspector Yamaguchi if he had informed the Japanese Military Police that the premises in question were not under the jurisdiction of the S.M.C. He replied that he had not done so. C.I. Perkins then instructed him to communicate with the Japanese Military Police and inform them that the house in which the premises is situated is not patrolled by the S.M.P. as it is not under the jurisdiction of the S.M.C. and to request them to arrange for a relief of the S.M.P. guard consisting of one foreign sergeant and four C.P.C.s. In reply Inspector Yamaguchi stated that he was informed by the Japanese Military Police that they were unable to communicate with a superior officer as there were none available with whom they could get in touch with.

The Officer i/c District notified Capt. Smythe, D.S. Divisional accordingly, who instructed him to inform Inspector Yamaguchi to do his best to inform a responsible officer of Japanese Military Police that as the premises were not under the jurisdiction of the S.M.C.

Misc. No. 89/39.

1/sheet 9.

that our guard be relieved by them at the earliest opportunity and if possible not later than 7a.m. Feb. 20, 1939.

It should be noted that Lane 668 Yu Yuen Road is not a cul-de-sac, and prior to the hostilities, was controlled by the P.S.B. authorities.

C. of P. informed.

R. L. Jabaun
Det. Inspector.

D.S. Greenfield.
D.S.I. Wu Chen Mo.
C.D.S. 114.

D.D.O. "E".

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 203
Date

" B "
B'Well
February 19th., 39.

Miss. Bn. 88/39.

D.I. (S.B.)

R.M. Clarke.
D.C.
20/2.

ASSASSINATION OF RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.

At 7.15p.m. 19/2/39, a telephone call was received at this station from C.C.R., reporting a murder at 668/25 Yu Yuen Road.

A party of Police under S.I. Boeman at once attended, and Officer i/c and Sec. Det. followed.

The following was ascertained:-

At about 7p.m. 19/2/39, a gang of assassins, about 15 in number, all believed to be armed, and speaking Northern dialect, went to the home of Mr. Tcheng Loh (陳箓), Foreign Minister of the Reformed Government, and a former Ambassador to France, 668/25 Yu Yuen Road. After holding up the watchman on the front gate, and taking away his pistol, the gang went to the back door of the house. Seven or eight members of the gang then went into the house, proceeded to the drawing room on the ground floor which was occupied by Mr. Tcheng Loh, several members of his family and two guests, and fired several shots at Mr. Tcheng Loh as he was sitting on a sofa. One shot passed through his head, and another through his right leg.

The gang remained on the premises for 3 or 4 minutes, saying as they left, "All is finished."

Inmates of the house at once called a S.P.B.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
20/2/39
SPECIAL BRANCH

20/2
S.I.
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

ambulance, and Mr. Teheng Loh was removed to the Red Cross Hospital, where he was certified:- "Brought in dead."

It was later noticed that two armed attendants attached to Mr. Teheng Loh's household, were missing, and had either been abducted, or had voluntarily left with the gang.

D.C. (Crime), and D.D.C. "B" Division attended, together with detectives from C.I, and the following details were brought to light:-

Mr. Teheng Loh has been Foreign Minister of the Reformed Government for about one year. He spent most of his time at Nanking and in the northern provinces. He came to Shanghai from Nanking, and arrived at the North Station at 3p.m. 14/2/39, reaching his home about one hour later. Mr. Teheng travelled with his armed attendant Zau Yue Ding (趙 玉 廷), from Nanking, and was met at the North Station by his private motor licence No. 9484, driven by his chauffeur Wong Yoong Kwei (黃 永 貴), permit No. C.M.P. [redacted]. Armed attendant Tsang Shu Yuen (張 樹 源), permit No. A1285 was waiting in the car together with a Miss Zau Wei (甘 蔥). A relation of Mr. Teheng Loh, and also employed as a clerk by the Reformed Government.

The car, containing Mr. Teheng Loh, Miss Kan Wei, the two armed attendants Zau Yue Ding and Tsang Shu Wuen, and the chauffeur Wong Yoong Kwei, then drove to the corner of North Szechuen Road and Jukong Road, and met m/car licence No. 11768, given by Mr. Teheng Yu Tao[illegible] son of Mr. Teheng Loh, with a bodyguard named Koh Pang ( ). Both cars then proceeded to Broadway Mansions, and all, with the exception of the chauffeur Wong Yoong Kwei, went to flat No.17 on the 4th. floor. (This flat is the temporary office of the Foreign Affair Office of the Reformed Government, and also used by Mr. Teheng Loh as living quarters during his visits to Shanghai. The same party came out again ten minutes later, and drove to Mr. Teheng Loh's home 668/2) Yu Yuen Road.

Since his arrival at his home, Mr. Teheng Loh had not left the premises. During this time, a number of friends and relatives have paid personal calls to the house.

The house has been guarded by 6 watchmen and 3 bodyguards, as follows:-

Watchmen:-

(1) Soong Hai Ling (宋海林), 28, Tientsin, single, residing at 668/2 Yu Yuen Road.

(2) Zau Yue Ding (趙貴鼎), 28, Pungtien, married, residing at 668/2 Yu Yuen Road.

(3) Yang Foh Tsung (楊福春). 47. Fengtien, married, residing 668/25 Yu Yuen Road.

(4) Chia Ngoh Chuang (賈玉章). 30. married, residing 668/25 Yu Yuen Road.

(5) Sung Yoch Yu (孫樂禹). 25. Paoding. single. residing 668/25 Yu Yuen Road.

(6) Kwan Tsung Sing (関振興). 30. Fengtien. married, residing 668/25 Yu Yuen Road.

Enlightenment:-

(1) Tsang Shu Wuen (張樹稳). 24. Tientsin. married, residing 27A. Passage 68. Rue Pere Robert.

(2) Kau Yue Ding (趙玉廷). age about 31-2. Fengtien, married, residing at 668/25 Yu Yuen Road.

(3) Koh Pang (郝鵬) age about 34-5. Fengtien. married, residing at 668/25 Yu Yuen Road.

At about 7p.m. 18/2/39, Watchman Soong Hai Ling (宋海林), armed with a small revolver, (not licensed) was on duty at the watchman's hut at the front gate, when he saw a number of Chinese, mostly wearing long gowns, approach the house both from the south and the north. There appeared to be about 15 men in all, and one of them, speaking northern dialect, came to him in the hut, and asked if he was armed. Before he had time to answer, he was set upon by the gang, all of whom appeared to be armed, and his pistol was taken away from him. He was then taken to the back door and held there whilst about 7 or 8 of the gang went into the house. A few moments later, he heard the report

of 7 or 8 shots, and about three minutes later the assassins came out, and noticed that in their company were Hoh Pang (郝鵬) and Zau Yue Ling (趙玉庭). Whether these two men came out of the house of their own accord, or were forced out by the assassins, he cannot say. He was then released, and went into the house, seeing his master lying on the floor near the sofa in the dining room, with blood coming from his head.

Inmates of the house then notified the Police and called a doctor and an ambulance.

When Police arrived at the scene, Mr. Tcheng Loh had already been removed by the ambulance.

An examination of the drawing room revealed:-

That portion of the sofa on which Mr. Tcheng Loh had been reclining, was covered with blood and the upholstery had been penetrated by a number of bullets which had lodged in the wall at the back of the sofa. Two sheets of crumpled paper bearing Chinese characters were found on the sofa. These were left by the assassins. Translated they read as follows:-

"Resistance will result in victory.
Constitution of the country will succeed.
Long live General Chiang. Long live the
Republic of China. Exterminate traitors.
Keep Chinese property for ever."

Both sheets bear the mark 11 in a circle, and are attached herewith.

Three .32 bullet cases, one .32 bullet, one .32 round, and one .38 revolver bullet were found in the room. These were handed over to D.S.I. Ewins, Arms Identification Section for examination. (Verbal report from him states that the .38 revolver bullet was fired from the pistol used in the assassination of Lucien Wo (鈕華) on 6/2/39. P.I.R. No. 197/39(Ch.Mk.)

At the time of the shooting, Kwong Mui Ling was the only watchman on duty, the other five being in the upper part of the house.

One bodyguard Koh Pang was on duty at the time. The bodyguard Lau Yue Ding, although not on duty, was in the downstairs part of the house. It is believed that only Koh Pang was armed. The remaining bodyguard Tsang Shu Wuen was upstairs.

Mauser pistol No. 106848 and 27 rounds in possession of Wong Koh Tsung, Mauser pistol No. 38166 and 24 round, in possession of Lau Kwai Tsung, and Browning pistol license No. Y 6697, two magazines and 15 rounds, in possession of Tsang Shu Wuen, were taken away by Police, and handed to D.S.I. Ewins for examination.

The body of Mr. Tsiang Koh is still lying in the mortuary at the Red Cross Hospital.

The watchmen and bodyguards were brought to this station for the purpose of the above enquiries, and were allowed to go at 2a.m. 20/2/39.

Mr. T.H. Ling (林 君 三), son-in-law of Mr. Yeheng Loh, who was at the house at the time of the shooting, made mention that the chauffeur Wong Yeong Kwei had been missing from the house during the afternoon. However, he came back at 7.45p.m. 19/2/39, and after questioning, his bona fides appeared to be in order. He was allowed to go at 2a.m. 20/2/39.

Two guests who were present at the time of the shooting, were requested to come to this station. They assisted in verifying certain facts, and at their urgent request, their names have been precluded from this report.

At about 9.30p.m. Mr. Gilbert, D.C. (Crime) instructed C.I. Perkins officer i/c B'Well District to inform Japanese Military Police upon their arrival at B'Well Station that the premises in which deceased was assassinated are not under the jurisdiction of the S.M.C. These instructions were given to Inspector Muraguchi by Mr. Crouch, D.S.O. "B", in the presence of C.I. Perkins when Inspector Muraguchi was on the telephone to the Japanese Military Police notifying them of the affair.

At 11.30p.m. 19/2/39, Inspector Muraguchi came into the Charge Room and reported to the Sergeant on

duty F.S. Burt that the Japanese Military Police under Sergeant Major Shido, 94 Jossfield Road had attended the scene of the assassination and had departed.

This information was conveyed to Officer i/c District who asked Inspector Yamaguchi if he had informed the Japanese Military Police that the premises in question were not under the jurisdiction of the S.M.C. He replied that he had not done so. C.I. Perkins then instructed him to communicate with the Japanese Military Police and inform them that the house in which the premises is situated is not patrolled by the S.M.P. as it is not under the jurisdiction of the S.M.C. and to request them to arrange for a relief of the S.M.P. guard consisting of one foreign sergeant and four C.P.C.s. In reply Inspector Yamaguchi stated that he was informed by the Japanese Military Police that they were unable to communicate with a superior officer as there were none available with whom they could get in touch with.

The Officer i/c District notified Capt. Smythe, D.C. Division accordingly, who instructed him to inform Inspector Yamaguchi to do his best to inform a responsible officer of Japanese Military Police that as the premises were not under the jurisdiction of the S.M.C.

Misc. No. 69/39.

1/sheet 9.

that our guard be relieved by them at the earliest opportunity and if possible not later than 7a.m. Feb. 20, 1939.

It should be noted that Lane 668 Yu Yuen Road is not a cul-de-sac, and prior to the hostilities, was controlled by the P.S.B. authorities.

C. of P. informed.

R. E. Jabaun
Det. Inspector.

D.S. Greenfield.
D.S.I. Wu Chen Mo.
C.D.S. 114.

D.D.O. "E".

S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 20

"B"

Misc.No.89/39. Bubbling Well
February 20, 39.

2.

Sir,

Further to report dated February 19, 1939, between 5.45a.m. and 11a.m. Feb. 20, 1939, six further firearms and 23 rounds of live ammunition and 3 cartridge cases have come into the hands of the Police and are believed to be directly connected with the assassination of Mr. Tsheng Loh.

At 5.45 a.m. February 20, 1939, Chang Fu Tsang (張步長), P.W.D. coolie No.1313 brought to this Station a .38 Revolver "Alamo-Ranger" make, with three live rounds and three cartridge cases in the chamber, which he picked up from the gutter outside 714 Yu Yuen Road.

At 8.10 a.m. February 20, 1939, C.P.W. 1731 reported that one Zau Ching Tsang (趙慶堂), a shop assistant at 670 Yu Yuen Road, had picked up a .380 Auto. pistol, Colt make, No.91516 with one round in the breech and six in the magazine and a 7.65 Astra make Auto. pistol No. 7961 with one round in the breech and two rounds in the magazine behind a garbage bin at the mouth of Lane 668 Yu Yuen Road.

These pistols were handed to D.S. [illegible] Tsang.

In consequence of a telephone message from C.S.B. at 10.37 a.m. 20-2-39, to the effect that a pistol had been found by a [illegible] Kyi Tsong Ching (祁清慶), in

the garden of 714 Yu Yuen Road. D.S. Ware, P.S. Cooper and C.D.S. 142 proceeded to the above address and recovered one Astra 7.65 calibre Auto. pistol No.7389 with magazine and no ammunition. The above officers while searching for cartridge cases entered the garden of 684 Yu Yuen Road, where they picked up one .32 calibre long barrelled Belgian revolver with six live rounds in the chamber. Pistol No.156, S.M.C. licence No. Y 6690 in a holster bearing No. 68792 and 27 is a simple. Continuing the search the same party of police officers found in the garden of Lane 668, House 9 (residence of Mr. Wyckham, D.C. S.M.P.) one 7.65 Astra Auto. pistol No.7479 with one magazine and four live rounds.

These pistols have been sent to Officer in charge Arms Identification Section for examination.

At 11.30 a.m. February 20, 1939, Mr. Gilbert, D.C. (Crime) issued instructions to D.D.O. "E", Supt. Smouh to the effect that the S.M.P. guard posted at Lane 668, House 25 Yu Yuen Road be withdrawn.

At the request of Mr. T.M. Ling, son-in-law of the late Mr. Tehong Leh, the S.M.P. guard was maintained at 668/25 Yu Yuen Road, until 2.30 p.m. 20-2-39, when members of the City Government Police Bureau took over.

~~Misc.No.22/38.~~

2. (sheet 3).

In view of a request made to Sub-Inspector Hanscarrow by relatives of the deceased to the effect that permission be given them to remove the body of Mr. Tcheng Ash from the mortuary at the Red Cross Hospital to the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road, instructions were given by D.C. "B", Mr. Yorke to P.S. Sl Hunt, Sergeant on charge room duty, to notify the Red Cross Hospital that relatives of the deceased may remove the body.

R. E. Jabusm
Det. Inspector.

D. D. C. "B" Div.

D. C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 1037
21 6 40
Date

HEADQUARTERS
CRIME BRANCH

C.1.Misc.193/39

JUNE 20, 40.

7.

FURTHER TO : ASSISTANCE TO JAPANESE GENDARMERIE.

Sham-Kem-Ko No.516 dated June 18, 1940 was received from the Japanese Gendarmerie, stating that ZEE TS AU (徐志敖), among others, had, for "having acted against Military Law" been sentenced to death by a Court Martial on June 11, 1940.

G. W. Fowler
S. S. I.

Offg. C.I.K.B.C.B.(C.I.)

D. C. (Special Branch).

9037

C.1, C.B.H.Q.

C.1 Misc.193/39

January 8, 40

6

Further to Assistance to Japanese Gendarmerie.

On January 8, 1940 Shan-kan-ko No.7 was received from the Japanese Gendarmerie to the effect that enquiries by them re Yao Pien Liang (姚楩良) were concluded and they requested he be released.

He was released at 10 a.m. January 8, 1940.

D.S.I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

REGISTRY
No. S. B. 9037
2/39

Headquarters

C.1,Misc.193/39 Crime Branch
December 20, 39.

S

FURTHER TO ASSISTANCE TO JAPANESE GENDARMERIE.

In compliance with the instructions of D.C.(Crime) dated December 19, 1939 the 1st arrest:-

ZEE TS AU (徐志浩)

was handed over to Japanese Gendarmerie on the morning of December 20, 1939 against attached receipt.

Also on instructions of D.C.(Crime) the 2nd named :-

TSU KAH MING (朱嘉銘)

was released at 12 noon on December 18, 1939.

The 2nd named, Yue Pien Liang (俞棟良) is meanwhile being detained in Central Station cells pending investigations by the Gendarmerie regarding his alleged past anti-Japanese activities.

G. W. Fowler.
D. S. I.

C.S. 9. Sd.
20/12

D. C. (Special Branch).

Headquarters
C.I.Misc. 193/39 Crime Branch
15.12.39.

4

FURTHER TO ASSISTANCE TO JAPANESE GENDARMERIE.

The three arrests, namely:

1, Zee Tu Au(徐志坳).

2, Yue Piau Liang(俞標良).

3, Tsu Kah Ming(朱支銘).

have no previous records.

Statements (copies attached) have been taken from them.

Zee Tu Au (statement 1) admits he formerly served in the Chinese Nationalist Army and although fi finishing with the army became connected with the Chinese National Salvation Corps and, on February 19, 1939 he acted as an armed look-out at the murder of Chen Loh(陳鈴) on Yu Yuen Road.

Yue Piau Liang (statement 2) denies being in anyway concerned in anti-Japanese activities. He is not implicated by the 1st arrest.

Tsu Kah Ming (statement 3) likewise maintains that he has not been connected with anti-Japanese activities. He is not implicated in any way by the 1st named.

On December 14, 1939 Shan-Ken-Ke No. 1364 addressed to the Commissioner of Police by S. Miura, Provost Martial of the Gendarmerie was received at

Crime Branch Headquarters asking for the handing over at the earliest opportunity of Zee Tu An(徐志安), (the 1st arrest), and the temporary detention of Tse Pien Liang(翁標良)(the 2nd arrest) pending further enquiries by the Confidential. The 3rd arrest, Tsu Kuh Ming(朱克敏) may be disposed of at the discretion of Commissioner of Police.

The information contained in Shun-Pao-Hu No. 1264 substantiates the statements made by the three to the S. H. Police.

D. S. I.

Crime Branch Headquarters asking for the handing over at the earliest opportunity of Zee Tu An(徐志安), (the 1st arrest), and the temporary detention of Yue Pian Liang(余振良)(the 2nd arrest) pending further enquiries by the Gendarmerie. The 3rd arrest, Tsu Kah Wing(朱家榮) may be disposed of at the discretion of Commissioner of Police.

The information contained in Kwan-Kan-Ko No. 1364 substantiates the statements made by the three to the S. M. Police.

D. S. I.

Zee Ts Au (徐志浩)

Chinghwa, Chekiang D.S.I. Wo Chen No

C.I. C.B.H. 14.12.39 translated Clerk Hsia

My name is Zee Ts Au (徐志浩), alias Zee Foh Ling (徐福林), alias Wong Ts Ling (王子明), aged 36, native of Chinghwa, Chekiang, Single, N.F.A.

At the age of 16 I went to Kwangtung to join the Training Depot (教導團) under the command of General Wu Ying Ching (何應欽) as a soldier. Several years later, I was promoted to the rank of Captain.

In the 22nd year of the Republic of China (1933), I resigned from my post and came to Shanghai to seek for an employment but without result. I then eked out a living by hawking.

At the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937, I joined the Chinese National Salvation Corps (中国救亡团), situated at Kwan Te Miau (temple) in Nantao as a member through the introduction of my friend Zau Kong Nyi (趙剛義), Commander of the said corps.

Since the Chinese troops withdrew from Shanghai, I stayed in a lodging house in the vicinity of Pah Shi Jao (八仙橋) (corner of Rue Kraetzer and Rue Maco Polo), and I did not associate with the members of the Chinese National Salvation Corps.

In February 1938 (27th year of the Republic of China) I went to Hankow together with one named Ping Foh Chang (平福昌), a member of the above-mentioned corps to obtain an employment, but with no result. During October 1938, we (Ping Foh Chang and I) returned to Shanghai and eked out a living by hawking.

In January, 1939 (28th year of the Republic of China) I met one named Lee Kwoh Gee (徐.烈琦), a member of the Chinese National Salvation Corps and requested me to work for the said corps again with $30.00 per month as wages. I agreed with him about the matter. About 10 days later, Lee Kwoh Gee accompanied me to attend a dinner party at the Dah Sai Yuen (大三元) Restaurant in the vicinity of the Great World Amusement Resort, where I met one named Yue Woo Ching (海河清), chief of the Chinese National Salvation Corps, through the introduction of Lee. I then frequently contacted with Lee.

On 17th. February, 1939 (29th day 12th. moon of the lunar year) Lee Kwoh Gee asked me to visit him in a room (number forgotten) of the Tung Chong (東昌) Lodging House, Avenue Joffre near Avenue Dubail. On arrival, I was told by Lee that we should kill a traitor on 19th. February, 1939 (1st day 1st moon of the lunar year), but he did not mention the name of the traitor. When I left the lodging house, I was told to visit him (Lee) at 8 p.m. the following day. I went there at the appointed time and date and met Lee Kwoh Gee, Ping Foh Chang and Dan Pau Nyi (譚寶義) in a room of the above mentioned lodging house. A few minutes later, Tsu San Yuen (朱山源), a member of the Chinese National Salvation Corps came in and joined us. As the result of the meeting, we decided to meet again in a room of the Burlington Hotel, Bubbling Well Road (This room was hired by Yue Woo Ching at 8 p.m. on the 19th February, 1939.

At 5.30 p.m. the following day (19.2.50), I went there and met Yue Woo Ching, Zee Kwoh Gee, Ping Foh Chang, Dan Pau Nyi and one other name unknown. Yue Woo Ching then produced four pistols and gave one each to Zee Kwoh Gee, Ping Foh Chang and I, Yue took a pistol himself and instructed us to meet together outside the Yue Kwang Tsung (漁光村), Yu Yuen Road. I together with Ping Foh Chang boarded a double-decked bus No.1 Route and went to the appointed rendezvous. We arrived there shortly after 6 p.m.. Within a few minutes all men had arrived at the scene. We were told by Yue Woo Ching to murder one named Chen Loh (陳鏡). Yue then led us into an alleyway off Yu Yuen Road which is immediately opposite the Yeu Kwang Tsung, to a certain house situated about 30 or 40 yards inside the alleyway. At the rear gateway of this house there was an armed watchman who was disarmed by one of us (name unknown to me). I guarded the rear door and all servants in the kitchen, Zee Kwoh Gee and Yue Woo Ching then entered the premises whilst Ping Foh Chang, Dan Pau Nyi, Tsu Dan Yuen and one other name unknown remained on guard in the compound. Almost immediately after Zee Kwoh Gee and Yue Woo Ching had entered the house, I heard 3 or 4 shots fired and directly afterwards these two men left the house by the back door and saying "The work is successfully completed and leave here soon." We all then dispersed. I went to stay with one of my friends named Wu (吳) on Haining Road for the night. A few days later, Zee Kwoh Gee told me that we should flee to Hongkong.

On 2nd or 3rd March 1939 (13th or 15th day 1st moon of the lunar year) Zee Kwoh Gee booked four steamer tickets from the B. & S. Co. (太古洋行). We, Zee Kwoh Gee, Ping Foh Chang, Tsu San Yuen and I then went to Hongkong by steamer (name unknown).

At the beginning of June, 1939, we returned to Shanghai and since then we have not associated with the Chinese National Salvation Corps.

In July, 1938, I was employed by Tsu Kah Ming (朱克敏), manager of the China Ching Hyien Toy Factory (中國精藝玩具公司), situated at House 89, Lane 138 North Chekiang Road, as a broker. I received 10% commission for sales made.

On 18th December 1939, I borrowed $1.00 from one of my fellow countrymen named Tsu Piem Liang (徐標亮). I then hired a room No.33 in Railway Lodging House, situated at House 85, Lane 510 Kigin Road at 3 p.m. on the same day. During the night I was arrested by the S.M.Police whilst I was in bed.

This is a true statement.

Zee Tu Au

Signed and Thumb-printed

YU : PIAU LIANG (俞標良)

CHINGHUA, CHEKIANG // D.S.I. Mr Chen Mo

C.B.H.Q. 14.12.39 translated Hsu S. Y.

My name is Yue Piau Liang, age 40, native of Chinghua, Chekiang Province, Hawker, residing at No. 41 Soong Dong Li, Tsepoo Road, and keeping a rice cake stall at the entrance of Lane No. 487 Elgin Road for the past two years.

At the age of 12 I became a peasant assisting my father, Yue Pung Fae (俞芳法), in farming at Chinghua. At the age of 20 I left Chinghua for Yue Hsen Hsien, Chekiang, where I obtained employment as a coolie in the "ung Ho" (森和) Timber Hong.

Six years ago I came to Shanghai and obtained living by selling stockings.

Three years ago whilst hawking on the streets I encountered Zee Ts Au (徐子坳) (alias Zee Feh Ling), a fellow-countryman of mine, and who at the time was also a peddler, since when Zee often called on me at my residence.

Since the commencement of the hostilities in 1937 I had not seen Zee Ts Au until some time in June 1939, when he suddenly appeared at my rice cake stall and informed me that he was at the time employed as a salesman of the China Ching Nyien (中青藝股份) Toy Co., No. 27 Lane No. 138 off North Chekiang Road. Zee had since occasionally come to my home for the purpose of recreation.

At 8 p.m. on the 12.12.39 Zee called on me and invited me to go to Room 33 of the Railway Lodging House, ane 510/85 Elgin Road. He also borrowed $1.00 from me.

I went to the above lodging house and at about 11 p.m. 12.12.39 we retired to bed and not long afterwards the room was

suddenly raided by a party of Police officers and we were placed under arrest.

The reason for my arrest is unknown to me.

I am a hawker and have no connections with any anti-Japanese organisation.

The above is my true statement.

Signed:

Tsu Kah Ming(朱志敏)

Anhwei xx D. S. I. Su

C.B.H... 14.12.39 xxxxxxx Clerk Kah

My name is Tsu Kah Ming(朱志敏), age 38, native of Anhwei, married, proprietor of the Ching Kyien(精藝) toy factory, No. 27, Lane 138, North Chekiang Road.

I was born in Anhwei. In my early boyhood, I pursued my study at home. At the age of 14 years I went to Kuchow and acted as an apprentice in the Dah Foong Piece Goods Shop and at the age of 19 years I transferred to the Yien Chong Loong Piece Goods Shop. I used to come to Shanghai to purchase goods.

On the occupation of Kuchow by Japanese troops, I came to Shanghai and remained out of employment until I operated the Ching Kyien toy factory in June this year.

In July this year a sawdust dealer named Ah Sam (阿三) introduced Zee Poh Ling to me. Ah Sam used to frequent my shop with Zee Poh Ling to buy toys. I have no other relations with him nor with Zee Poh Ling so I know nothing about their activities. I am a proper merchant and have never taken part in anti-Japanese activities.

This is my true statement.

Signed: Tsu Kah Ming.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

C.1, C.B.H.Q.

C.1 Misc.193/39

December 15, 39

3

FURTHER TO ASSISTANCE TO JAPANESE GENDARMERIE.

At 10.15 a.m. December 15, 1939, D.S. Hanawa reported to the undersigned that Sub-Lieut. Katoda had telephoned asking that Chinese detectives (C.1) accompany a Chinese informer of his to Lane 138 North Chekiang Road and keep observation on House 27 as it had been learned the house was a meeting-place of anti-Japanese elements. The informer would be in a position to identify wanted males. This was agreed to provided members of the Gendarmerie in civilian dress did not accompany them. This was conveyed to Sub-Lieut. Katoda.

At 11.35 a.m. Sub-Lieut. Katoda attended Crime Branch Headquarters and stated he had learned from his informer that one Tsu Kah Ming (朱克敏) residing No.27 Lane 138 North Chekiang Road was a member of, or concerned in some way with, anti-Japanese elements and he wished to effect his arrest.

At 11.50 a.m. a party consisting of D.S. Hanawa, D.S.I. Wu, C.D.S. 2, C.D.C.s 306 and 212 and the undersigned accompanied Sub-Lieut. Katoda to the address mentioned where

Tsu Kah Ming (朱克敏), 38, Anhwei, married, proprietor of the Ching Nyien (精業) toy factory was arrested. He is now the 3rd. arrest.

A search of the room occupied by him proved fruitless regarding incriminating evidence other than a letter addressed to Zee Foh Ling (徐福林), the 1st. named, care of the 3rd. named.

The letter reads as follows:-

"Please call at my office between 1 and 3 p.m. on the 10th. instant as there is a dealer who wishes to place an export order with you for (toy) goats.

Signed: Tsou Li Zah (周澤澤)
Attorney-at-law
56 Zou An Li (首安里),
Boulevard de Montigny.
Dated 7.12.39."

The fact of incriminating evidence not being found is not surprising in view of the fact the 3rd. named's room was visited at 1.30 a.m. December 15, 1939 by the same party in order to verify a statement by the 1st. named.

Sub-Lieut. Kataoka insisted that two S.M.P. Chinese detectives be left on the premises to arrest "suspicious" Chinese. They were to remain until 12 mid-night.

It was distinctly explained to Sub-Lieut. Katoda that the detectives were not in a position to identify whoever he might name as suspect inasmuch he had no informer with him and that should it subsequently be shown that a wanted man had visited the premises and had been allowed to go for lack of proof the onus of same would rest entirely with him. No names of suspects were mentioned.

Under these conditions C.D.C.s 806 and 212 were left on the premises.

The detention of the 3rd. named was requested pending definite evidence being produced against him.

A statement will be taken from him.

West Hongkew Station informed of visit.

D.S.I.

C.I.Misc.193/39

Headquarters
Crime Branch
13-12-39

2

FURTHER TO: ASSISTANCE TO JAPANESE GENDARMERIE.

Reference diary 1, a party of C.B.H.Q.(C.I.) detectives consisting of D.I. Glover, D.S.Sugimoto, D.P.S. Yamahara D.S.I.Wu, C.B.S. 2, C.D.C. 206 and the undersigned rendered assistance and visited room 33 of the Tih Loo(天樂) Lodging House No. 85 Lane 510 Elgin Road at 11-15 p.m. December 12, 1939 and therein located

1. Zee Ts Au(徐志法) alias Zee Poh Ling (徐福林) alias Wong Ts Ming(王之明), 36, Chinghua, Chekiang, S/ex-toy hawker N.F.A.
2. Yue Piau Liang(俞標良) 40 Chinghua, Chekiang, S/rice cake hawker residing No. 41 Lane 312 Tsepoo Road.

A search of the room proved fruitless in locating any thing of an incriminating nature. A search of their persons proved likewise.

On return to Crime Branch Headquarters the 1st named identified his own photograph in a book produced by Sub-lieutenant Watada and also the photographs of Dai Pau Kyien(戴寶堅) and Ning Woh Tsang(甯福昌)

who were arrested and handed over to Gendarmerie re C.I. Misc. 99/39.

He admitted being a look-out at the murder of Chen Loh(陳洛) on Yu Yuen Road on February 19, 1939.

He denied that the 2nd named was in anyway concerned with Anti-Japanese activities.

He denied having any fixed abode but stated he had left a pawnpaper re some clothing with one Tsu Kah Ming(朱家明) at No. 27 Lane 138 North Chekiang Road. This address was visited and his story confirmed re the pawnpaper and the fact he used to sell toys made by Tsu Kah Ming.

The home of the 2nd named was visited and a search made. This proved fruitless regarding incriminating evidence but did confirm the fact he is a rice-cake hawker.

The 1st and 2nd named have known each other for years and the 2nd named visited the 1st named at the Tih Lee lodging house at the 1st named's request who intended borrowing sufficient money to pay for the room in the lodging house.

At the request of Sub-Lieutenant Matoda, the two are being detained in Central Station.

Statements are being taken from them.

British Military and West Hongkew Station informed of the visits.

G. W. Fowler

D. S. I.

Headquarters.
C.1.Misc.193/39. Crime Branch.
December 12, 39.

1.

ASSISTANCE TO JAPANESE GENDARMERIE HEADQUARTERS.

At 10.30 p.m. 12.12.39, a telephone message was received by the under signed from 2nd. Sub-Lieutenant Katoda of the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters requesting the assistance of the S.M.Police in effecting the arrest of a male Chinese who was alleged to be a member of an anti-Japanese terroristic corps and was reported to be located at a certain place near the corner of Chekiang and Elgin Roads.

2nd Sub-Lieutenant Katoda wishes that the assistance be rendered as soon as possible.

D.S. 782.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

HEAD QUARTERS
C.I.Misc.99/59. CRIME BRANCH
JUNE 20, 40.

14.

On the morning of 20.6.40 Shankenko 516 was received at C.B.H.Q. from the Provost Marshal of the Japanese Gendarmerie in Shanghai reporting that the :-

1st accused - DAU PAU YEE (竇保義) alias DAU PAU NYI (竇寶義) and

3rd " WONG YEE PING (王延平) alias PING POH CHONG (平柏昌),

were sentenced to the Death Penalty by Court Martial on 11.6.40.

Officer i/c X.4.S.D.(S.I.)

Geo. B. Keegan.
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

D. C. (Special Branch).

No. S. B. 2037

Headquarters
Crime Branch

C.1.Misc.99/39.
C.1.Misc.99/39.

November 8, 39.

In accordance with instructions from D.C.(Crime), at 11 a.m. 8.11.39 the 1st accused Dan Pau Yee ( ) alias Dan Pau Eyi ( ) and the 3rd accused Ping Yeh Chang ( ) alias Wong Yee Ping ( ) were handed over together with their seized property to Second Sub-Lieutenant Kateda of the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters under the escort of D.S.Sergeant

On being question regarding the disposal of the 2nd accused Dan Pau Sung ( ), Lieutenant Tohita stated that the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters have no objection to the release of this accused.

D. S. I.

S. I. Nakamura
S.D.I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

9c37
9/11/39

C.1.Misc.98/39.

Headquarters
Crime Branch
November 8, 39.

15.12

In accordance with instructions from D.C.(Crime), at 11 a.m. 8.11.39 the 1st accused Dam Pau Yee( ) alias Dam Pau Nyi ( ) and the 3rd accused Ping Peh Chang ( ) alias Wong Yee Ping ( ) were handed over together with their seized property to Second Sub-Lieutenant Kateda of the Japanese Gendarmerie.Headquarters under the escort of D.S.Sugimot.

On being question regarding the disposal of the 2nd accused Dam Pau Zung ( ), Lieutenant Tohata stated that the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters have no objection to the release of this accused.

Nakamura
S.D.I.

S. I.
C 9/11
9/11
9/11

D. C. (Special Branch).

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

Headquarters
Crime Branch

C.I. Misc. 99/39

November 6, 39.

11

FURTHER TO : ASSISTANCE TO JAPANESE GENDARMERIE

The three statements made by the 1st accused Dan Pau Yee alias Dan Pau Nyi, one statement made by the 2nd accused Dan Pau Zung and four statements made by the 3rd accused Wong Yee Ping alias Ping Foh Chang, at Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters, have all been translated and are attached.

The 1st and 3rd accused admit having been concerned in the assassination of the late Chen Loh, who was the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Reformed Government.

The 2nd accused, who is the brother of the 1st accused, denies having taken any part in this crime, and states he was not even aware that his brother was concerned in the crime until after it was committed. Also the 2nd accused is not implicated by the 1st and 3rd accused.

Statements have also been taken at C.B.H.Q. from the 1st and 3rd accused and they freely admit the part they took in this crime. Statements attached.

[signature]
D. S. I.

FORM 40
S. 44M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of DAU PAU NYI (譚保毅), alias DAN PAU YEE (譚保義)
native of Sungkiang taken by me D.S.I. Pryde
at C.B.H.Q. on the 3.11.39 and interpreted by Clerk Hsu

My name is Dau Pau Nyi alias Dan Pau Yee, age 23, native of Sungkiang. The statement I made to the S.M.P. on June 30th 1939 is not true. I now voluntarily made the following true statement.

I was born in Ts Ching Tsung near Sungkiang where my father is a farmer. From the age of 8 years to 14 years I was educated at my native place. From the age of 14 years to 17 years I attended the Sungkiang Middle School. From 17 years to 20 years of age I attended the Tsung Hwa Business School at Loh Ka Pang, Nantao, where I graduated in May 1937. I then went to Henyang, Hunan, where I was employed as a surveyor by the Hai Yee Ping (謙治平) Mine. When the Sino-Japanese hostilities commenced I evacuated to Hankow and stayed with friends, being unemployed, and later obtained employment in an iron foundary. About July 1938 I went to Ling-li, Hunan and entered the Military Depot there and received three months training. I was then posted to Changsha. About the beginning of the year 1939 together with two comrades named Zee Kwoh Gee (徐國琦) and Tsu San Yuen (朱山孫) came to Shanghai via Ningpo and arrived in Shanghai on or about Feb. 1st. 1939. Zee Kwoh Gee was in charge of the party and on arrival in Shanghai, get in touch with Yue Woo Ching (游珸清). I was told to stand-by, so I went to live with my cousin named Tseu Ts Ming (周子鳴) on Route Prelupt. Our instructions when we were sent to Shanghai was to do what we could for our country and to keep in touch with Yue Woo Ching. About one week before Chinese New Year

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I went to see Zee Kwoh Gee who was staying at the Kao Tai (國泰) Hotel, French Concession and he informed me that we would soon have to start operations. Zee Kwoh Gee then moved to the Tung Chong (東昌) Hotel, Avenue Joffre, and I and Tseu San Yuen used to regularly visit there. About 3 p.m. on New Year's Day, Zee Kwoh Gee took me to see Yue Woo Ching at the Burlington Hotel. We arrived there at about 4 p.m. and there were altogether eight persons present. Yue Woo Ching issued pistols to certain members. I only saw four pistols issued, and instructed us to go to the Yue Kwang Tsung (豫光村), Yu Yuen Road wait there until the whole party arrived. The following are the names of the persons concerned.

Serial No. 1. Yue Woo Ching i/c of party and armed with a pistol.

" " 2. Zee Kwoh Gee armed with a pistol.

" " 3. Yue Ping San armed with a pistol.

" " 4. Tsu San Yuen

" " 5. Dan Pau Nyi

" " 6. Ping Foh Chang (3rd accused)armed with a pistol

" " 7. Lieu Hai San

" " 8. Liem

I left the Burlington Hotel together with Zee Kwoh Gee (Serial No. 2) and Tsu San Yuen (Serial No.3) and we walked to the appointed rendezvous. We arrived there at approximately 6 p.m. and it was already dark. The other five members of the party were already at the rendezvous

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on our arrival. Yue Woo Ching led us into an alleyway opposite to the Yue Kwang Tsung and to a house about 50 yards inside the alleyway. There was an armed watchman at the rear door to the compound of this house. This watchman was disarmed by Lieu Han San (Serial No.7) and six of our party entered the compound, namely:-

1. Yue Woo Ching
2. Zee Kwoh Gee
3. Yue Ping San
4. Tsu San Yuen
5. Dan Pau Yee (myself)
6. Ping Foh Chang (3rd accused)

We took the watchman inside with us. Lieu Han San and Lieu (Serial Nos. 7 & 8) remained outside in the alleyway on guard. Yue Woo Ching, Zee Kwoh Gee and Yue Ping San (Serial Nos. 1, 2 & 3) entered the house by the back door, which was not locked. Tsu San Yue, myself and Ping Foh Chang remained in the compound guarding the watchman. Almost immediately after the three above stated men had entered the house I heard four or five shots fired and within a few minutes these three men came out of the house by the back door (point of entry) and said "all finished" (沒了). I then left the scene together with the others and got into a motor car that was waiting on Yu Yuen Road outside the alleyway together with Yue Woo Ching (Serial No.1) and three or four others. I cannot now remember who these others actually were, neither do I know who the car belonged to or who brought it to the

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scene. The car drove to some place in the French Concession, I do not know the exact location, and we got out and I took a riesha and went to the Tung Chong Lodging House, Avenue Joffre, where Zee Kwoh Gee was living at that time. The following morning I ascertained from the newspapers that the person who had been murdered was one named Chen Loh, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Reformed Government. Prior to that I di not know who the man was who was murdered. I di not see Zee Kwoh Gee again in Shanghai. A few days after the assassination Tsu San Yuen (Serial No.4) came to see me and told me it was not safe to stop in Shanghai and gave me $80.00, telling me to go to Hongkong. I then went back to my cousin's home and was given a letter which had been left there by Zee Kwoh Gee. This letter contained instructions to proceed to Hongkong and put up at the Tai Lai Hotel. I arrived in Hongkong about March 15th 1939 and stopped at the stated hotel. Zee Kwoh Gee came to see me and the following day I attended a dinner given by one named Tai Lih (戴笠) at which Yue Wee Ching, Zee Kwoh Gee, Yue Ping San, Ping Foh Chang were present. Nothing was mentioned at the dinner about the assassination of Chen Loh. Tai Lih gave us a fountain pen each.

Tai Lih is an influential representative of the Nationalist Government in Hongkong. I do not know whether he comes to Shanghai. I stayed in Hongkong for approximately two months and then received instructions from Yue Wee Ching to return to Shanghai together with Yue Ping San, Tsu San

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native of ....taken by me .....

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Yuen and Ping Foh Chang (Serial Nos. 3, 4, & 6). We arrived back in Shanghai on about June 1st 39 and I was told to keep in touch with Ping Foh Chang. I stayed with Ping Foh Chang at various lodging houses and on 29.6.39 I together with Ping Foh Chang was arrested in the Ya Fee Lodging House, Rue Paul Beau. My brother named Dan Pau Zung (譚保成) was also arrested. He was only visiting me in this lodging house and was not concerned in any way in the assassination of Chen Loh, neither is he connected with any Nationalist Government organisation to the best of my knowledge.

Signed.

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The following is the statement of **Ping Foh Chang (平福昌)**

native of **Funing** taken by me **D.S.I. Pryde**

at **C.1,C.B.H.Q.** on the **5.11.39** and interpreted by **Clark Hsu**

My proper name is Ping Foh Chang, age 24, native of Funing. The statement that I made to the S.M.Police on June 30th. 1939 under the name of Wong Yee Ping is not true. My name is not Wong Yee Ping and I have never been known by that name. I now voluntarily make the following true statement:-

I was born on Han Tsong Road, Chapei. From the age of 9 years to 15 years I attended the San Nyih (尚業) Primary School, Kong Ying Ka, Nantao. From 15 years to 18 years of age I attended the Yoh Ching (育青) Middle School, Kiangwan. From 18 years to 20 years of age I worked with my father as an optician in his shop on Tso Zai Road, Nantao. In the year 1935, when I was 20 years of age went to Hankow and obtained a position as Inspector in the Police Bureau there. In June 1937, I resigned from the Hankow Police Bureau and came to Shanghai and stayed with my father in Nantao. When the Sino-Japanese hostilities broke out in Peiping on July 7th. 1937 together with a number of friends we decided to join some unit and help to resist the Japanese. I did not do any active work until the hostilities broke out in Shanghai when I joined a Special Mobile Unit under the command of one named Zau. When the Chinese Army retreated from Shanghai I remained here and took no further active part until February 1938 when I went to Hankow via Hongkong, where I met Tsou Yoh Van (鄒堉鈞), an acquaintance of mine, who introduced me to Lee Zau Shang (李肇尚), who was in charge of a Section of the Military

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Committee. Lee Zau Shang sent me to Ling Lee (陵豐) in Hunan Province for training at the Military Depot there. I remained there for about 3 months. I then received instructions to proceed to Shanghai together with three others named Chiang Su (蔣甦), Sze Tsung (施正文) and Ling Ts Zung (林子仁) and on arrival there to put up at the Yah Tsu Lodging House, French-town and some representative would get in touch with us. We came to Shanghai via Hongkong and arrived shortly after the Double Tenth Anniversary 1938, and stayed at the lodging house as instructed. A few days later some person (name unknown) came to see me, and gave me money. Sze Tsung and myself lived at various addresses, always keeping in touch with the representative and just before the Chinese New Year one named Yeu Woo Ching (游紓清) came to see me and asked me if I had the courage to do some active work for the Nationalist Government, and I agreed to do so. On Chinese New Years Eve I went to see Yue Woo Ching, who was staying at the Burlington Hotel and he instructed me to meet him there early the following day. I went to the Burlington Hotel on Chinese New Year's day and Yue Woo Ching instructed to go to a certain house near Rue Legrene, French Concession, the home of one named Lieu(劉), and get five pistols from him and bring them to the Burlington Hotel. I went to the house as instructed, obtained the five pistols from Lieu and returned with them to the Burlington Hotel and handed them over to Yue Woo Ching. By 4 p.m. same day eight persons had gathered together in the room and Yue Woo Ching told us

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we were going to kill a traitor, but he did not mention who the man actually was. Yue Woo Ching issued some of as with pistol and devided us into parties and instructed us to meet together outside the Yue Kwang Tsung (), Yu Yuen Road. The following are the names of the eight persons concerned:-

1. Yue Woo Ching () who was in charge and armed with a pistol.
2. Zee Kwoh Gee () armed with pistol.
3. Yue Ping San () " " "
4. Tsu San Yuen ()
5. Dan Pau Nyi () 1st. accused
6. Ping Foh Chang(), myself armed with a pistol.
7. Lieu Han San () armed with pistol.
8. Lieu ().

I together with Serial No.3 Yue Ping San and Serial No.7 Lieu Han San hired a car and went to the appointed rendezvous. We arrived there shortly after 6 p.m. and it was already dark. Within a few minutes all eight men had arrived at the scene. Yue Woo Ching led us into an alleyway off Yu Yuen Road which is immediately opposite the Yeu Kwang Tsung, to a certain house situated about 50 yards inside the alleyway. At the rear compound gatsway to this house there was an armed watchman who was disarmed by (No.7) Lieu Han San. Six of us namely:-

(1) Yue Woo Ching,

(2) Zee Kwoh Gee,

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(3) Yue Ping San,

(4) Tsu San Yuen,

(5) Dan Pau Nyi and

(6) Myself

then entered the compound. Serial Nos.1,2 & 3 Yue Woo Ching, Zee Kwoh Gee and Yue Ping San entered the house by the back door which was unlocked, whilst Serial No.s 4,5 & 6 Tsu San Yuen, Dan Pau Nyi and myself remained on guard in the compound. Serial No.7 Lieu Han San remained in the alleyway guarding the watchman. I do not know what happened to Serial No.8 Lieu. Almost immediately after the three men had entered the house I heard 5 or 6 shots fired and directly afterwards these three men left the house by the back door saying"the work is successfully completed" (事情成功) We all then dispersed. I walked to the end of the alleyway where I threw my pistol on the ground and walked east along Yu Yuen Road to a bus stop and boarded a bus and rode to St. Georges. I then obtained a hire car at the Ford Hire Service Station there and returned to a small lodging house on Rue Marche where I was living at the time. The following morning I saw the report of the assassination on the newspapers and it was not until then that I knew that the person who was murdered was named Chen Loh and was the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Reformed Government. At about 9 a.m. Zee Kwoh Gee (Serial No.2) visited me but we did not discuss the assassination. Several days later Zee Kwoh Gee visited me again and took me to see Yue Ping San(Serial No.5) at the Loong Koong Restaurant, French Concession and we three men

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The following is the statement of .....

native of ..... taken by me .....

at ..... on the ..... and interpreted by .....

all arranged to go to Hongkong together. On or about February 28th. 1939, we left Shanghai aboard the s.s. Tah Yuen (太平), a B. & S. Steamer and arrived in Hongkong about four days later. On arrival, Zee Kwoh Gee (Serial No.2) took me to the Loh Koh Hotel where we met Yue Woo Ching (Serial No.1). About 10 days later, I attended a dinner party at the King Loong Restaurant, given by one named Tai Lih (戴笠). All the other persons who took part in the murder of Chen Loh were present at this dinner. Tai Lih presented each one of us with a fountain pen and except for the subsistence allowance I received from a representative (name unknown) whilst in Shanghai I have received no payment whatsoever for the part I took in this assassination. Tai Lih is an influential representative of the Nationalist Government in Hongkong and to the best of my knowledge he always stays in Hongkong.

About the end of May 1939 I together with Yue Ping San, Tsu San Yuen and Dan Pau Yee (1st. accused) (Serial Nos. 3,4 and 5) returned to Shanghai. Two subordinates of Tai Lih named Mau Van Li (毛文礼) and Wong (王) also left Hongkong for Shanghai by a different steamer. On arrival in Shanghai Dan Pau Yee (Serial No.5, 1st. accused) and I stayed in the Ya Fee Lodging House, Rue Paul Beau whilst Yue Ping San and Tsu San Yuen (Serials Nos.3 & 4) stayed at the Dah Zung Lodging House, Rue Auguste Boppe. My instructions were to keep in touch with the man named Wong who would give orders re further activities. Wong at this time was stopping at the Dah Tsoong and Dah Faung Hotels. On 29.6.39, I was

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arrested in Room 14 of the Ya Fee Lodging House together with the 1st. accused Dan Pau Yee (Serial No.5) and the 2nd. accused Dan Pau Zung ( ). Dan Pau Zung is the brother of Dan Pau Yee. He was not concerned in any way in the assassination of Chen Loh neither is he a member of any Nationalist Government Organization to the best of my knowledge.

This is my true statement.

Sd. Ping Foh Chang.

An Pao Yee (譚保義) alias Dan Pao Nyi (譚保記)

Sungkiang Sub-Lieut. Kwtod

Jap.Gen.Hqs. 25.10.39

The above described person made the following statement at the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters on Oct. 25,1939.

.....

My name is Dan Pao Yee alias Dan Pao Nyi, age 25, Chinese, native of Si-Xin Village, Sungkiang Hsien, Kiangsu Province, unemployed, residing at Room 14 Yah Yee Lodging House, 66 Rue Paul Beau.

F A M I L Y

My family consists of father, age 59, mother age 61, elder brother, age 30, sister-in-law age 30, 4 of nieces and nephews and myself. Since the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937, I have seldom returned home. My parents live in the native place and engaged in farming, while the elder brother is a corn-chandler with shop at No. 426, Route Frelupt, F.C. In the native village we have immovables estimated between $3,000.00 and $4,000.00.

RELIGION. Nil.

C A R E E R

I was born in Si-Xin Village, Sungkiang Hsien, Kiangsu Province. After a course at a primary school in the native village I entered the Sungkiang Middle School at the age of 15, and when I had completed the whole course at the age of 18, I successively entered the Shanghai Central China (Trade) School in Nantao. I completed the course of this school in May 1939.

Re. Political activities and Assassination of Chang Lok (張樂), Minister for Foreign Affairs of the

Reformed Government.

As I stated above, I completed the course of Shanghai Central China School in May 1937, when through the introduction of this school I was employed as a surveyor in the Hai Ts Ping (海澄) Co., in Hengyang, Hunan, lasting for about half a year until the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities. Owing to the outbreak of hostilities I was compelled to remove to Hankow, where I lived on friends of mine for about 3 or 4 months and then made a living by working in an Iron Plant for about 3 or 4 months.

Towards July 1938, I entered the Special Section of the Military Committee in Ling-li, Hunan. The course covers 6 months but after three months I together with nine others was detailed to Changsha, where we remained almost inactive until we called back to Ling-li again, one month later. On February 1st or 2nd 1939, Zee Kee Gee (徐國琦), Tsu San Yu (朱山瑜) and I were detailed to Shanghai via Ningpo. As Zee Kee Gee intended to get in touch with Yue Ho Ching (岳和清) and told me to stand ready to meet my urgent call, I stayed in the 2nd floor room of Yih Yuen (一元) Piano goods shop, Chi Yih Li, Route Prelupt, which was the home of my brother named Tsen Ts Ming (周子敏). The work on which we were detailed here was to discharge the functions of the Military Committee and to make preparation for its effective performance, keeping in touch with Yue Ho Ching, a graduate of former Special Section of Military Committee.

Now I shall state regarding the assassination of Chang Loh ( ). We came to Shanghai on February 1st, or 2nd. I stayed at Route Frelupt, F.C., while Zee Kao Gee and Tsu San Yu put up at the Kao Tai (高泰) Hotel located in front of the Great World Amusement Resort. One week before the Chinese New Year we were noticed by Zee Gee Gee (徐國琦) to be ready to meet any urgent call, so we removed to Tung Chong Hotel, venue Joffre, F.C.

About 3 p.m. on the Chinese New Year (19.2.39), Zee Kao Gee told me to go to the Burlington Hotel, on Bubbling Well Road to attend an urgent work, and I together with Zee Kao Gee and Tsu San Yu proceeded to the 3rd floor of the Burlington Hotel.

In the meantime the following persons presented themselves there : -

1.	i/c of group	Yue Ho Chiang (孫阿清)	"O","V"
2.	Member	Zee Kao Gee (徐國琦)	"O","V"
3.	"	Yue Ping San (文品山)	"O" "V".
4.	"	Tsu San Yue (朱山樂)	"X"
5.	"	Dan Pao Nyi (譚保義)	"X"
6.	"	Ping Fue Chang (平福昌)	"X","O"
7.	Former Chief of the guard for Chang Yoh Liang (張嘉良)		
		Lieu Hai San (劉海山)	"X"
8.		Lieu (劉)	"X"

(note). Mark "O" indicates a person armed with a pistol.

" "V" " " " entered the house and fired.

" "X" " " " remained on guard outside.

hen all members were present Yue Ho Ching produced 4 l rge pistols from wooden box. He took one for himself and the remainders were h nded in to Zee Kae Gee, Yue Ping Sun nd Ping Foo Ch ng, e ch for one man. He then informed us th t we were going to assassinate one Cheng who w s the high official of the Reformed Government nd who had just rrived t Sh nghai from Nanking. Yue Ho Ching ssigned the part to be played by e ch of us and then we left there for Yu Yuen Road at 5 p.m.

Zee Kae Gee, Tsu San Yue and I went on foot, place being known to Zee Kae Gee. After rriving at Yu Yuen Road we were loitering in its vicinity for about 10 minutes. Then I stood guard while the persons mentioned above entered the house through the rear g te. Those entered first, dr gged w tchmen out nd threatened them not to r ise an larm with the pain of being shot. Posts and access re illustrated as follow:-

Prior to our departure from the Burlington Hotel, Yue Ho Ching showed me a pamphlet, which, he stated, was to be distributed. It was a sheet of paper 5.6 ins. X 4 ins., bearing characters of anti-Japanese nature written with a hair-pencil.

I heard several reports of shot coming from the zone and soon came the men out of the house crying "O.K! O.K!"

At that moment some one cried "Motor car, Motor car", and we boarded the car which was waiting for us. If I remember correctly five men boarded the vehicle.

We left the w/car on Avenue Joffre, I then put up at Tung Cheng Hotel. In the following day's paper, I learned that our victim had been Cheng Loh, Minister of Foreign affairs of the Reformed Government.

Several days later, Zee Kee Gee noticed me that we were in danger here in Shanghai and suggested to me to take refuge in Hongkong, giving me $80.00 for passage. On or about March 19th, I went to Hongkong aboard the S.S. Ho Sung (Ger) (British ship). Prior to my departure I, in accordance with instructions, put up at the Tai Lai Hotel located along the wharf on an unknown Road. On the following day Zee Kee Gee called at me there. Two days after arrival in Hongkong, I attended the dinner party given by Tan Lih (譚立) at Kin Loong (金龍) Restaurant, Nanking Road. Those present at the dinner were Yue Yih (岳軼) (Yue Ho Ching 岳荷清), Zee Yih (茲軼) (Zee Kee Gee 茲國琦), Yue Ping San, Tan San Yue, Dan Fae Nyi, Ping Fee Chang and

Tan Lih with two of his entourage.

The Chinese dinner started about 2 p.m., but nothing regarding our work was discussed. Tan Lih made each of us present of a fountain pen valued at about $30.00 as souvenir. The fountain pen given to me was left in the hotel at the time of my arrest.

On that occasion I saw Tan Yih for the first time. He is an influential figure among the Military Committee circles and seems to be always staying in Hongkong. I do not know his address distinctly now know I whether or not he will come to Shanghai. He is aged about 37 or 38, medium build, medium height, native of Chekiang and has no particular features.

Re Assassination of Kwan Tsung Ming (关仲鸣) in Hanoi in French Colony.

I am ignorant of the details of the case, but during my stay in Hongkong I heard that assassination was committed by our followers with Wong Lee Yau (王礼猷) as ringleader, under the direction of Tan Lih. This Wong Lee Yau is the very man who have recently came to Shanghai taking upon himself the work of an assassination of Wong Ching Wei.

Question.

Have you acquaintance of the assailants of Kwan Tsung Ming, namely Yue Poh Choen (岳伯勤), Yang Wei Ho (杨维和) and Sung Yah Tung (宋亚东)?

Answer. I do not know such persons.

Re my arrival in Shanghai for the purpose of assassinating Wong Ching Wei.

After staying in Hongkong for about 3 months, Ping Foo Chang, Tsu San Yue and I came to Shanghai on June 1, aboard a steam ship (name unknown) for the purpose of assassinating Wong Ching Wei. Besides we four men, those assigned with this assassination were Kau Wan Li ( ), Wong Loo Yau and others. They came to Shanghai closely one after the other. Wong Loo Yau hid in the Dan Fung Hotel and Dah Chun Hotel but I do not know the hiding places of Kau Wan Li. We put up at the Yah Chin Hotel and later Ya Foo Lodging House wherein we were arrested on June 29th. I did not undertake any work since my arrival in Shanghai on the last occasion, for I am to act on instructions.

Q. Was your work for the sake of your country or for your own living?

A. It was in the service of my country.

Q. What is your idea regarding the Sino-Japanese relation in future?

A. It is a most deplorable aspect that China and Japan should be engaged in a struggle. As a result of the war, only foreign countries will be able to fish in the troubled water. But I am confident that peace will be restored sooner or later.

I am not affected by any doctrine or principle.

Sd: Dan Pao Yao.

Dan Pao Yee (譚保義)

The above person made the following further statement at the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters on October 24, 1939.

Question : How matters stand at present regarding the activities in Shanghai of the elements of of Tai Lih's (戴笠) party.

Answer: As I mentioned on the previous questioning murder of Chang Loh took place on February 19th. this year. I came to Shanghai only at the beginning of February so I did not know about the movements of our kindred spirits. On the last occasion, I came to Shanghai towards the beginning of June together with Ping Foo Chang (平福昌), Yue Ping San (尤炳山), Ta San Yue (朱山岳) while I was arrested on the 29th. same month, so I do not know regarding our followers' situation. About 5 or 6 days before our arrival here Wong Loo Jao (王魯超), person in charge of our group and Mao Van Lee (毛万里), who was directing Wong Loo Jao reached Shanghai from Hongkong. Wong Loo Jao was then staying in Dah Hsung (大亨) and Dah Chung (大中) Hotels, but I do not know how he is now. Wong Loo Jao speaks northern dialect, age 35 or thereabouts, 5'3" high, medium build, having no particular feature. I have no acquaintance of ~~Wong Loo Jao, but Ping Foo Chang told these~~ to me. At first, the purpose which we came

to Shanghai for was not clearly known to me, but one day Ping Foo Chang told me that we are assigned with the work of assassination of Wang Ching Wei. At the time of our arrest, Tue Ping San and Ts San Yue were staying at the Dah Zung (大成) Lodging House, Rue Auguste Boppe, French Concession. I do not know how they are at present. Tue Ping San has a good control of Shanghai dialect, age 25 or 26, 5'5" high, with no features. Ts San Yue speaks Shanghai dialect aged 27 or 28, medium build, no features. Tue Woo Ching (游阿清), Zee Kwoh Gee (徐国琦) and Liou Hai San (刘海山) are believed to be staying in Hongkong. Our position at the time of arrest were direct members and person i/c of our group was Wong Loo Jao. I have no knowledge of the location, personnel etc. of the local organ of Tai Lih's party.

Question: What sort of a man, Tai Lih is?

Answer: He is prominent among the Military Committee (position unknown) and is always staying in Hongkong, but I know little about him.

Question: How is Tai Lih keeping in touch with his organ in Shanghai?

Answer: I have no knowledge of it.

Question: Is Dan Pao Zan connected with your group?

Answer: No, he has nothing to do with it. But he knows that I am an assailant of Chang Loh. After my arrival here from Hongkong on the last occasion I have often visited him at No.486 Rue Fraluph, French Concession.

where he is jointly dealing in corn with Tsou Ya Ming (周亞明). Once he asked me, "I learned that you have been to Hongkong, but you have returned here again now, and what for?" I replied, "To tell the truth, I killed Chang Loh some time ago, and now on instructions I am again here in Shanghai." "There is no need to worry about what you have done but it would be better not to be further involved", advised he.

Question: Was Ping Foo Chang an acquaintance of Dan Pau Zen?

Answer: When Dan Pau Zen called at the Ya Foo Lodging House I introduced Ping Foo Chang to him as a school-mate. Dan Pau Zen knows that Ping Foo Chang is also responsible for the assassination of Chang Loh, for after our arrest by the S.M.Police Dan Pau Zen asked me if Ping Foo Chang was also in conspiracy in the assassination, to which I replied in affirmative.

Question: Is Special Section of the Military Committee still existent? What is its substance?

Answer: It is illustrated as follows:

Yue Loh Sing(余學興) (1.Intelligence..100m
i/c S.S.M.C.---1st.Battalion-(2.Executive...100 me
(--2nd. " Military Affairs..200 m
(--3rd. " Female Corps.....Scores

1. Enrollment is allowed through strict examinatio
2. Recruit must be under 30 years of age.
3. Grednate will be detailed to every part of the country (including Japanese occupied areas).

In education, great importance is attached to the mental training for thorough-going resistance.

4. It is not known whether or not it is existent now.

Question. Are there not any graduate of this institute who have approached the Reformed Government circles by ostensibly representing themselves as pro-Japanese figures?

Answer: I believe there may be some, but not any acquaintance of mine.

Question: Were not various terroristic outrages, arsons and other violences in Shanghai committed by your followers.

Answer: As we have no lateral connection, I do not know about these crimes.

Question: Have you anything else to state concerning this case?

Answer: I beg to plead for your leniency.

(Sd.) Dan Pau Yee.

Dan Pao Yee (譚保毅)

The above person made the following further statement at the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters on October 26, 1939.

Q. Are you sure that the number of the pistols brought to the scene of assassination was four (4)? How is it that Ping Foo Chang states that they were five (5) instead of four (4)?

A. I remember they were four, but they might be five, I wonder.

Q. When did you learn that the victim was Chong Leh(陳籙)? Your previous statement is vague on this point.

A. When all of us met at the Chung Chow Hotel at about 4 p.m. on that day, I asked Yao He Zing(姚何清) whom we were going to kill. He replied it was Chong ( ), high official in Nanking. As I stated on the previous questioning it was not until I saw the following day's paper that I learned that our victim had been Chong Leh(陳籙), Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Sd: Dan Pao Yee.

Dan Pau Zung ( ), age 30, Chinese

Gunkiang // 2nd Sub-Lieutenant Katoda

Japanese Gen.H.Q. 25.10.39

The above person made the following statement at the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters on Oct. 25, 1939.

My name is Dan Pau Zung alias Dan Pao Ding, age 30, native of S-Kin Village, Gunkiang Hsien, Kiangsu, corn-chandler, residing at No. 426 Route Frelupt, F.C.

I am an elder brother of Dan Pau Yee.

In order to make this case clear, I shall state the movements of Dan Pau Yee.

Some time in March this year, when I was smoking opium at Room 302, Chun Nam Hotel, Dan Pau Yee visited on me there. In those days he looked nervous and when I asked him to be open with me he confided that he together with his conspirators had murdered Cheng Loh, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Since that time he failed to come to see me, and I was anxious about him.

Towards the middle of June, he unexpectedly called at me and stated that he, in accordance with instructions, had come to Shanghai again.

After his return to Shanghai from Hongkong, he introduced Ping Foo Chang to me as a school-mate. Later in the previous evening of our arrest, 23.6.39, he again introduced to me Ping Foo Chang as a school-mate. At that time I did not know that Ping Foo Chang was a conspirator of an assassination of Cheng Loh.

Whilst held in the custody of the S.M.Police I asked Dan Pau Yee if Ping Foo Chang was also an assailant of

Cheng Loh, to which Dan Pau Yee replied in affirmative. Ping Foo Chang has no such alias as Wong Yee Ping (王正彬).

Question : According to your previous statement you were informed by Dan Pau Yee, prior to his departure for Hongkong that he (Dan Pau Yee) was responsible for the assassination of Cheng Loh.

Was this not your mistake and was not the same that you were informed of it after his return from Hongkong.

A. It was my mistake, it was told to me after his return from Hongkong.

Q. Have you anything else to state regarding this case?

A. No.

Sd: Dan Pau Yang.

Ping Yoo Chong( ) age 24, unemployed

Fu Ning (Kiangsu) Prefecture, x Sub-Lieutenant Katoda.

Jap. Gendarmerie 20-10-39

The abovementioned person made the following statement at the Shanghai Gendarmerie Headquarters on 20-10-39.

My nationality, domicile, name and age are true as mentioned previously. I told my name as Wong Yoo Ping( ) at the S.M.P., but this is untrue.

I was born in Shanghai, and when I was 13 years of age I finished the whole course of Sih Nyuen( ) Primary School in Nantao. I entered Ching Shing( ) Middle School in Nantao at the age of 13 and changed to Ah Ching ( ) Middle School in Kiangwan at the age of 15. I left the above Middle School without completing the whole course at the age of 18.

My family consists of my father, age 53, step-mother, age known, my wife, age 19, and myself but all were unemployed. My father possessed himself of a right of a glass-shop valued approx. $1.0000.00 in Nantao and my family has been earning a livelihood depending upon the profit of the shop. My family had no more property valuable. My religion is Buddhism.

In connection with political operations and assassination of the late Chin Loh, the former minister of foreign affairs of the Reformed Government I will state now. As abovementioned, I left the Ah Ching( ) Middle School at the age of 18 without completing the whole course and I helped the glass-shop which was my family profession, in Nantao. I proceeded to Haukow at the age of 20, and I obtained employment at Hupei Provincial Police Bureau stationed in Haukow as a detective at the age of 21.

The detective of the Police Bureau was the ostensible name, and , in fact, I was employee of Yong Shing Garden Cenema Studio attached to the 2nd Section of the Central Statistics Bureau of Central Military Affairs Committee, and I engaged in supervision and enquiries into the movements and thoughts of actors under the command of Tai Lie( ).

During June, 1937, I was detailed to Shanghai by the above Studio for the purpose of approaching one prominent Chinese named Tsu Ch Van( ) and for study of my profession. Soon after this, Sino-Japanese Hostilities broke out and Tsu Ch Van was appointed as commander of the Independent Unit of Kiangsu and Chikiang Military Active Committee, i.e. resisting-Japan plain clothes Unit. I joined the Unit as a candidate. I came from Hankow to Shanghai alone and had no company.

In February, last year(1938), by the order of Li Zan Shang( ), i/c of the Personnel Bureau attached to the 3rd Section of the Military Committee I went to Ling Lee( ) in Funan Province via Hankow and entered the Special Training Depot attached to the Military Committee. I received Military training at the Depot for three months. The training was divided into three sections, i.e. military, action and intelligence and I joined the military section.

After the training completed, I intended to enter the military University at Changsha( ), but the University sustained heavy damage by the bombing of the Japanese planes, and accordingly the University was forced to close up.

I again came to Shanghai by order of Li Man Bai ( ), accompanied by Chiang Su( ), Shou Tsung ( ), and Ling Ta Zung( ), via Hongkong, on 10-10-1938. I later interviewed one named Wang, substitute of Wong Dah Mo( ) who was the head of Shanghai Branch of the Military Committee, and I received the order to engage in assassination activities as few people have been engaging into assassination activities at present in Shanghai, with pay of $48.00 per monsem.

The Shanghai Branch of the Military Committee, under the command of Wong Dah Mo was divided into two section, i.e. Guerrilla and assassination.

In connection with the assassination of Chin Leh, the former minister of foreign affairs of the Reformed Government, I state what I know.

At about 6 or 7 p.m. on 19-2-39(Jan. 1st. Lunar year) I and my followers visited Ching Leh's residence on Yu Yuen Rd. and assassinated him.

The names of assassins who participated in the assassination of Ching Leh were as follows:-

1. Yao Woo Ching( ) director of the party, armed with pistol
2. Zee Kwoh Gee ( ) member. armed with pistol
3. Yau Ping San ( ) " " " "
4. Yau San Yuen ( ) "
5. Dan Pau Kyi ( ) "
6. Ping Dah Chang ( ) " armed with pistol, myself.
7. Lieu Hai San ( ) " armed with pistol
8. Lieu ( ) "

As abovementioned 8 Chinese took part in the assassination of Mr. Ching Leh which was planned by the 1st. named.

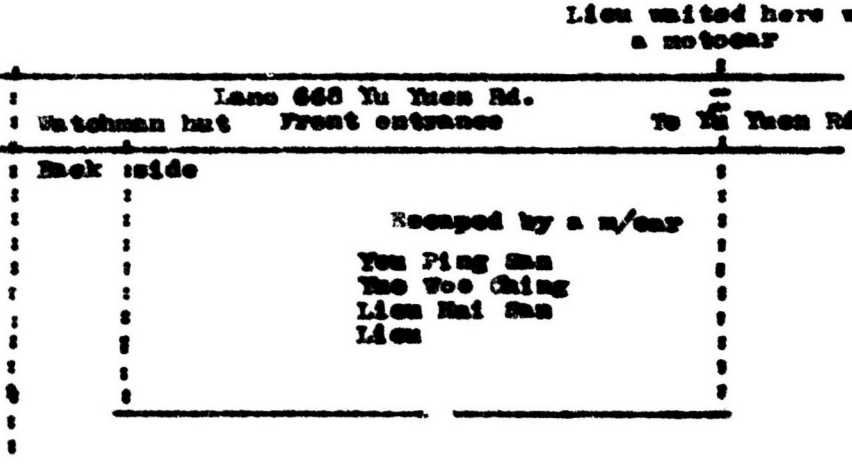
The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd named entered the residence of Mr. Ching Leh, fired their respective pistol, while 4th, 5th and 6th named kept watch outside the premises during the assassination was carried out.

I entered the premises armed with pistol but I did not fired my pistol. At about 8 p.m. 17-2-39(30-12-38 of Lunar calender) I interviewed Yao Woo Ching at Birlington Hotel (I forget the room number) on Rubbing Well Rd., when Yah( ) told me that Ching Leh, the Foreign minister of Reformed Government, would come to Shanghai, tomorrow, requesting me to assemble in the Hotel early in the morning following. On Jan. 1st.(Lunar calender) I then visited Yao Woo Ching at the Birlington Hotel who requested me to go to Lieu's house off Rue Legrene ( ) F.C. to fetch pistols. I then proceeded to Lieu's house by a motor-car and brought 5 pistols concealing same in a wooden box.

The above Lieu was a member of the Military Affairs Committee.

At about 3 or 4 p.m. same date, abovementioned 8 persons met together at the Birlington Hotel and were informed that Ching Leh arrived at Shanghai from Nanking to-day, and assassination of the latter would be carried out within today. As abovementioned, 8 persons out of 8 armed with pistol proceeded to Yu Yuen Road.

Distribution of members and circumstances of entry was illustrated as follows:-



After success of assassination of Ching Leh I discarded my pistol in the vicinity of the entrance of Lane 668 Yu Yuen Rd. and proceeded to a small lodging house at Zai Chee( ) (I forgot the name of the lodging house) by a omnibus. I stayed at the lodging house. On the day following Zee Kwah Gee( ), 7nd. named, came to the lodging house where I was residing and stayed for three days. Yu Ping San, the 3rd. named, obtained accommodation for the time at Loong Keng( ) Restaurant, at Pak Shih Jan, P.C. The whereabouts of other members were quiet unknown at the time. About ten days later, I accompanied by Yeh Ping San and Zee Kwah Gee proceeded to Hongkong on board S.S.Tak [illegible] with [illegible] Yeu San Yuen, Yao Woo Ching, and Lieu Kai San, and Lieu. steamer. After the arrival at Hongkong [illegible]

About more than ten days later, all members who par-

ticipated in the assassination of Ching Leh were invited at a dinner party held under the auspices of Tei Lee. At that time I saw Tei Lee for first time., and he was an influential perseor among the Military Committee, he always staying in Hongkong. I do not know his address in Hongkong.

Particulars of Tei Lee were about 5'4" in height, medium built, age about 37/8, native of Chikiang and speaks mandarin.

About June lst. this year, I together with Dan Pau Nyi? Yeu Ping San, and Yeu San Yuen, arrived at Shanghai (I forget the name of the steamer) and registered at Asia Hotel on Avenue Edward 7th. On 8-6-1939, I and Dan Pau Nyi removed to No.18 Ya Fee Lodging House on Avenue Joffre while two Rue Auguste Boppe, [illegible] on the early morning of 29-6-39 I together with Dan Pau Nyi and Dan Pau Zang, elder berther of Dan Pau Nyi were arrested by the police.

I became acquainted with Dan Pau Zang who visited his brother at Ya Fee Lodging House twice previously.

Dan Pau Zang had no connection with the assassination of Ching Leh nor with the Military Committee.

As my statement dates back to previous date, about 4 or 5 days before my arrival at Shanghai on 1-6-39, one named Woo Yun Li( ), relative of Tei Lee, age about 40, Chikiang, stout build, about 5'3" in height, and his subordinate officer named Wong Loo Chao( ) came to Shanghai as

a responsible person. Wong Lee Chao was stepping at Dah Teeong Hotel and Dah Paung Hotel( ) and was in communication with me at that time.

The purpose of the visit of our party to Shanghai again, was for the assassination of Wong Ching Wei( ) Mao Van Li taking command of the party. Besides my party, 4 or 5 assasins came to Shanghai but I do not know them exactly

For the purpose of making his statement clearer the the following interrogation was made by the officer.

Q. Did you scatter resist-Japan pamphlets at the actual place of the assassination of Ching Leh?

A. I do not know it.

Q. How was situation of assassinating operation of Wong Ching Wei after arrival at Shanghai?

A. I have been in communication with Wang Lee Chao, but I have never engaged in the operation nor have received any order about it.

Q. The guard of Wong Ching Wei is very strict. How was the procedure or plan of the assassination?

A. The plan was not in progress concretely.

Q. Where was Wong Ching Wei's address at that time?

A. I do not know.

Q. How much was the prise for the success of the assassination of Ching Leh?

A. Prise for the assassination were not issued specially. I have never heard anybody else were issued with the prise.

I was presented with a fountain pen valued apporx.$30.00

when I was invited at the dinner party under the auspices of Tai Lee in Hongkong. I left same at the lodging house when I was arrested. No memorial mark or character was engraved on it.

The above statement is true.

Ping Poo Cheong
Signed, and chopped.

2nd. statement.

Ping Poh Chong ( ), age 24,

Funing, Kiangsu 2nd.Sub-Lieutenant Katoda translated

J.G. Headquarters 21-10-39 xxxxxxxx

The abovementioned person made the following statement to the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters in Shanghai on 21.10.39.

I continued my statement. Although I forgot the exact date, assassination of Tsung Zoong Ming ( ) was carried out in Hanoi ( ), French Indo-China, this year. This assassination was done by our party under the command of Tai Lih ( ), member of the Military Committee and Yue Loh Sing ( ) was the leader of the party and Wong Loo Jao ( ) was the direct leader of the assassination.

I was informed of this by Wong Loo Jao whilst I stayed in Hongkong about April this year. At that time the assassins attacked the sitting-room of Wong Ching Wei on 1st. floor of the residence, however, Wong was not in the room and Tsung Zoong Ming was in the room, and Tsung was killed instead of Wong Ching Wei.

Question (by investigating officer).

Do you know the names of assassins i.e. Yue Pah Shing ( ), Yang Wei Woo ( ), and Sung Yah Tong( )?

Answer:

I do not know it.

Question: Tell the organization and system of your party.

Answer: My party attached to Tai Lih, member of the Military Committee, and the members of my party were as follows:-

Wong Loo Jao ( ) (Ringleader)

Ping Foh Chong (　　), Den Sau Nyi(　　),

Yue Ping San (　　), Ts San Yue (　　),

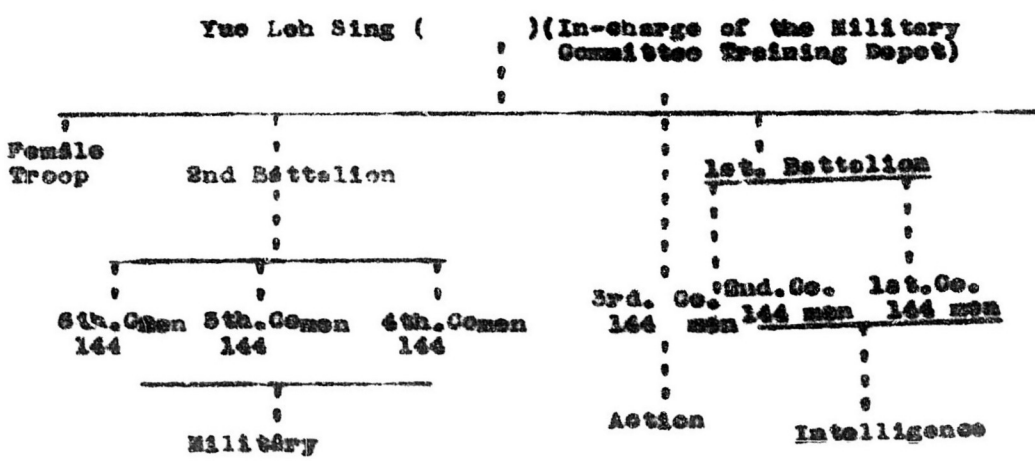
Zee Kweh Gee (　　) and other five followers.

The ringleader of my party was Wong Loo Jae, but Nee Van Li took the command of the party in Shanghai. And the leader of the party when assassination of Ching Leh was carried out was Yue Woo Ching. After Yue Woo Ching escaped to Hongkong Wong Loo Jee took the place of Yue Woo Ching. I was told that Nee Van Li and Wong Lee Jae are still in Shanghai. I do not know whether the leaders of the party were in communication with Chungking Government Organs or Guerrillas in Shanghai.

Question: How was situations of Training Depot for members?

Answer: I entered the Depot April last year and finished the whole course June same year. The Depot was located at Ling Lee (　　), Kwangsi, which is closed at present.

Organization of the Depot is as follows:-



The graduates of the Training Depot who were detailed to Shanghai amounted to about 300 and some female graduates were also despatched to Shanghai, but I do not know exactly about it.

Question: Do you know the names of the graduates in Shanghai?

Answer: Tsou Tsung King ( ), Liou Ih Zung( ),
Tsang Bei Hyeh ( ), Zau Kong Tai( ),
Yuen Sou Kong ( ), Sung Chien Kong( ),
Lee Gee Vee ( ), Yih Kang Lee ( ),
Ching Sing Ts ( ), Kee Tong Ping ( ).

Besides I know about 200 men by their face but I do not know their names. I do not know their respective whereabouts or situations of operations. As far as I know, poisoning case of Kou Sze Chung ( ), tax Bureau in charge of the Reformed Government, the assassination of Tang Sou Nyi ( ), who was expected to be appointed as a minister of army and hand-grenade barl case were effected by the members of the Military Committee.

Question: Is your statement regarding the assassination of Ching Leh true?

Answer: Yes, Ling Chu Yuan ( ) is still staying in Shanghai, and he was a section in charge in Shanghai when the assassination of Ching Leh was effected.

Question: Do you want to state anything else?

Answer: No.

The above statement is true.

(Sd.& chopped) Ping Poh Chung.

3rd.

Ping Fuh Chong( )

Jap.Gendarmerie 24-10-39.

The abovementioned person made the following statement at the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters in Shanghai on 24-10-39.

Question by the investigating officer:

State the situations of activities of the organ under the command of Tai Lee( ) in Shanghai prior to your arrest?

A. As me mioned previously, I know Zau Fun Kyi, Yun Ping Kun, Yun Zau Ying, who came to Shanghai together with me on 1-8-39 from Hongkong, and Mho Wan Li, Wong Lee Chee. When I encountered a member of the party I exchanged salute mutually or I posed to be stranger to him. About 300 members attached to the organ of Tai Li were despatched to Shanghai.

Q. How was the procedure of communication between the Military Committee and the various Organs?

A. I heard that they had a secret wireless apparatus in the Settlement and they kept in touch with Kwangning, Chungking, TienTsin and Hongkong.

Q. Lien Mai Zau( ) was a former commander of a guard of Chang Ch Liang( ), and there was a staff of Yu Yu Tseong( ) among the guard of the late Ching Loh, Yu Yu Tseong being a subordinate of Chang Ch Liang. and the wife of Ching?( ), son of Ching Loh, was the sister of Chang Ch Liang, therefore, you had connection with Lien Mai Zau with these implicated connections?

A. I became acquainted with Lien Mai Zau at Metropole Hotel( ) prior to the assassination, and I did not

know the connections told by you.

Q. Is Dan Pau Zung a member of your party?

A. He had no connection with us, and he is elder brother of Dan Pau Nyi. I first saw him at Tsung Nan Hotel( ) where he was smoking opium, and I, through introduction of Dan Pau Nyi knew him. I do not know whether he knew cases committed by us.

Q. How is the procedure to wap up the members of the Military Committee existing in Shanghai?

A. There is no way except buying off them, and first bribe the low class members, then you will able to arrest the high class members by their information. I do not know the places where they harbour themselves.

Q. How was the connection with Guerrilla?

A. I do not know.

Q. Are many members of the Committee joined in the Reformed Government under pretext of pro-Japanese extensively?

A. I thing it possible, but I do not know it at details.

Q. Where was the address of Yuh Hao Ching( ) prior to the assassination of Ching Leh?

A. I do not know it as he always came to my place for communication. At the time of assassination of Ching Leh our members assembled at Burlington Hotel as mentioned previously.

Q. When did you know the arrival of Ching Leh at Shanghai from Nanking?

A. On the previous day(30-12-1938 of Lunar calendar) You

Hee Ching called upon me at Tong Chong Hotel( )stating that "You shall have urgent business to-morrow". Zee Hee Gee( ) and Yuh Ping Sam who were with in the room were also informed of this. At that time I realised that assassination would be carried out, I did not know who was the person to be assassinated. At about 1 p.m. 1-1-39(Lunar calender), Yeu Hee Ching came to Tong Chong Hotel and instructed me that I should go to see Liew residing French Concession and fetch pistols to Burlinton Hotel. I then went to Liew's house, obtaining pistols, and I visited Burlinton Hotel. Liew was Liew Hai Sam. One other Liew was a member of our party and later he went to Soochow for some operation. It was about 2 p.m. same date when I arrived at Burlinton Hotel with pistols, after this one Chinese whom I did not know came to the hotel and conversed with Yeu Hee Ching. Shortly after this other 7 or 8 members assembled there. Yeu Hee Ching did say nothing when departed the hotel fwr the assassination. I went to Yu Yuen Road accompanied by Liew Hai Sam and Yee Ping Sam. I realised that the person whom we assassinated on the previous day was Ching Leh when I read the news papers.

Q. Whe there any connection between yeur organ and followers of Ching Leh?

A. I do not know it. Nobody told me about it as they kept everything secret.

Q. How is your mental state at present?

A. "Resist Japan" and "protect Chung Hwa Min" had gone to

the past. I want to repudiate my past activities. I beg to you to dispose of me leniently.

The above statement is true.

24-10-39 Ping Poh Chong

Thumbprinted.

(Taken by Second sub-lieutenant Kateda)

Ping Foo Chang

The above person made the following further statement at the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters on October 26, 1939.

Question. Is it true that in preparation to the murder of Cheng Loh you removed five pistols from the home of a certain Lieu in the French Concession to the Burlintong Hotel at about 1 p.m. on the day of the assassination of Cheng Loh, Minister for Foreign Affairs ?

And did your party take five pistols to the scene of crime ?

Answer. I am sure that they were five, it is vivid in my memory. There is no mistake about it, for I removed them in person. I opened the box at the home of Lieu and found one pistol of Japanese make and four browning pistols in it. The number of ammunition was sixteen rounds for browning (four rounds for each browning) and some fifteen rounds for that of Japanese make. It was one of these browning that I took with me to the scene of crime.

Question. In the first statement you mentioned that at about 8 p.m. on the previous day of the assassination you had been informed by Tsu Ko Ching that Cheng Loh would come from Nanking without fail on the following day. While in the third statement you stated that you had been informed by Tsu Ko Ching at the time mentioned above that you would have a business on the following day. Which is the truth ?

Answer. My third statement was the truth.

Question. How statement regarding the instructions of Yue He Ching which you stated to have been given prior to your departure from the Hsinlintong Motel, is incoherent. What is the truth ?

Answer. Yue He Ching said nothing special. He merely said, "You do not know the locality, so you go with Liew Mai Sam". I donot know anything else.

Sd. Ping Foo Chang.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.

Headquarters
Crime Branch
30-10-39

C.1.Misc.99/39

10

The 1st accused Dan Pau Yao(譚保鈞) alias Dan Pau Nyi, the 2nd accused Dan Pau Zung and the 3rd accused Wong Yao Ping(王耀棟) alias Ping Foh Chang(平福昌) who were loaned to the Japanese Gendarmerie for enquiries on 18.10.39 were returned to the custody of S.M.P. on the morning of 28.10.39 together with the seized documents.

Eight statements made by these accused whilst in the custody of the Gendarmerie have also been received and are in the process of translation.

Geo. B. Bryce.
D. S. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 9037
Date 26/10/39

Headquarters
C.1.Misc.99/39 Crime Branch
26-10- 39.

S

On the morning of 25.10.39 Sub-Lieut. Kateda of Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters informed C.B.M.Q. (C.I.) that the 1st accused Dan Pen Yoo alias Dan Pen Nyi(譚保義) and the 3rd accused Wong Yee Ping(王逸彬) alias Ping Poh Chang(平福昌) had admitted being concerned in the murder of Chen Loh(陳錄) on 19.8.39, at Lane 668, House 25, Yu Yuen Road, and that he intended to take the two accused to the scene of the crime to reconstruct same and requested that members of the S.M.P. be present as witnesses.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL

On the instructions of the D.C.(Crime); D.S.I. Pryde, D.S. Sugimoto and D.S.I. Lien Ching Kying met Sub Lieut. Kateda and the two accused at the scene of the crime at 2.30 p.m. on 25.10.39.

S.I.

Both the 1st and 3rd accused, in the presence of the above witnesses, freely admitted having taken part in this crime, stating that eight men were concerned, five of whom were armed.

The 3rd accused admits that he carried a pistol but the 1st accused states that he was unarmed. Three men entered the house by the back door, whilst the 1st and 3rd accused and one other remained on guard outside the back door, the remaining two remained on guard in the

alleyway. After the murder the 1st. accused states he left in a waiting motor car together with four or five others whilst the 3rd. accused states he walked away from the scene of the crime, discarding his pistol at the corner of Lane 668 and Yu Yuen Road. Both the 1st. and 3rd. accused readily recognised Lane 668 but both had difficulty in recognising the exact house where the murder was committed, as both considered that the alleyway which leads to the back door was much shorter than it actually is. This could be explained by the fact that it was dark at the time the crime was committed, and these two accused were led to the scene by their leader and the locality was not well known to them.

Sub-Lieut. Katoda states he will forward copies of the accused statements to G.H.Q. as soon as possible.

Geo. B. Lepole.

D.S.I.

D. C. (Special ...).

Headquarters
C.1.Misc. 99/39 Crime Branch
19-10- 39.

8

In accordance with the instructions of the D.C. (Crime), the :-

1st. accused Dan Pau Yee alias Dan Pau Nyi(譚寶義),
2nd accused Dan Pau Tung(譚保成),
3rd. accused Wong Yee Ping alias Ping Poh Chang (王福昌),

were handed over to the Japanese Gendarmerie for enquiries at 4.30 p.m. on 18.10.39 for a period of two weeks. Receipt attached.

Chu. B. Keyes
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Headquarters
Crime Branch
11-10- 39

C.1.Misc 99/39.

7

With reference to the photostatic copy of a document, (the translation of which is attached) which was received from Major General Miura under cover of Letter Shankenke 1115 dated 6-10-39.

This document was actually seized at House 17, Lane 317, Route Prelupt (not 17 Route Tenant de la Tour as mentioned in above letter) on July 18th, 1939 when assistance was rendered to the Japanese Consular Police. See Serial No. 5 on "List of Document Seized" which is attached to Diary 5 of C.1.Misc 105/39. Owing to the fact that the Japanese Consular Police requested the immediate handing over of these documents, they were not fully translated by the S.M.P. at the time of seizure, and the names of persons mentioned in this document are not given on the original translation.

The present translation of the photostatic copy of this document which is a report made by one named Yue Ho Tsing to one named Mr. Ling on the successful assassination of Chen Loh, gives the names of five persons who were concerned in this crime, namely:-

Serial No.

(1) Zi Kuo Yi (徐国镒)
(2) Yuen Ping San (元品山)
(3) Tsu San Yuen (朱山猿)

(4) Ping Foh Chang (平福昌)

(5) Dan Pao Nyi (譚寶義)

Serial No.4 is the alias of the 3rd accused Wong Yee Ping and Serial No. 5 is the alias of the 1st accused Dan Pan Yee.

Both the 1st and 3rd accused have been questioned regarding this crime and shown the document which incriminates them, but both emphatically deny having been concerned in the crime in any way and also state that they do not know the names of any of the other persons mentioned in the document.

The 3rd accused now denies that he was ever known by the alias of Ping Foh Chang, although he gave this alias to the police at the time of arrest.

Geo. B. Seegobin
Det. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Headquarters
C.I. Misc. 99/39 Crime Branch
October 7, 39.

6

FURTHER TO [illegible] TO JAPANESE GENDARMERIE

At 10 a.m. 7-10-39, the Japanese Gendarmerie Sergeant Komaki put forward official documents together with an evidence (photographed letters) addressed to the Commissioner of Police in the name of Major-General Miura, further requesting handing over of the arrested persons in this case.

Translation of the documents attached herewith.

Nakamura
C. D. I.

S I.
9/10
9/10
9/10

TRANSLATION.

Ref. Shan-Ken-Ko No. 1115.

Shanghai Detachment,
Japanese Gendarmerie
October 6, 1939.

Major K.M.Bourne,
Commissioner of Police,
S.M.P./S.M.C.

Sir,

I have to point out that owing to the fact that the evidence produced by the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters against Dan Pau Yee (譚保毅) and Ping Poh Chang (平福昌) alias Weng Yee Ping (王延彬) was considered by the S.M. Police as [illegible], we have not been given the custody of the arrested two men.

As it can be recalled that these two men had been arrested with your assistance at Ya Fee (雅飛) Lodging House, Rue Paul Beau, French Concession, on June 29, 1939.

However, an additional evidence against the two accused which were seized at No. 17 Rue Tenant de La Tour, F.C., during the raid carried out by the Japanese Consular Police with the assistance of the S.M. Police on July 15, 1939, are now submitted herewith.

As it can be seen from the report addressed to one Ling (凌) these two accused are responsible for the assassination of Mr. Cheng Loh (陳籙), former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Reformed Government.

In view of the newly submitted evidence as per attached report, I have the pleasure to request you that Dan Pau Yee and Weng Yee Ping alias Ping Poh Chang be handed over to us at your earliest convenience.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
Chopped : Major-General S.Miura
Officer-in-Command

D. C. (Special Branch).

C.1, C.B.H.Q.

C.1 Misc. 99/39

July 17, 39

5

On 13.7.39 D.P.S. Yamahara informed the Japanese Gendarmerie that the 1st. and 3rd. accused could be handed over to them for five days for enquiries. The Japanese Gendarmerie at that time stated they would call for these men on the following morning but failed to do so. It now transpires that the Japanese Gendarmerie do not want these men under these conditions and are taking up the matter with Mr. Aguki, Special D.C., S.M.P.

Geo. B. Seagall
D.S.I.

C.I, C.B.H.Q.

C.I Misc.99/39

July 7, 39

4

FURTHER TO ASSISTANCE TO JAPANESE GENDARMERIE.

Further to the summary submitted on this case; on the afternoon of 5.7.39 Sgt. Major Katoda brought the following documents to C.B.H.Q. together with Letter No. Shankenko 813.

A list of these documents follows:-

(1) Shankenko 813 from Col. K. Kanaya forwarding documents which the Japanese Gendarmerie claim implicate the 1st. accused Dan Pau Yee alias Dan Pau Nyi, and the 3rd. accused Wong Yee Ping, alias Ping Foh Chang.

(2) Letter addressed to Pau Nyi and signed by Zung Zau Tsung dated April 14th. 1939.

(3) Letter addressed to Pau Nyi and signed by Mo Wei Ming dated 27th. April 1939.

(4) Letter addressed to Pau Nyi and signed by Zung Zau Tsung dated April 29th. 1939.

(5) Letter addressed to Pau Nyi and signed by Tsu Zoh Su dated May 18th. 1939.

(6) An order, Character "Tsing" No.2934 issued to Ping Foh Chang (3rd. accused) by Fong Chay, Commander in chief of the Sau Ning Chu Nyi Youth Corps dated June 7th. 1939, instructing that investigations be made regarding the activities of Wong Ching Wei and Tsou

Veh Hai, and reported on.

Translations of all the above documents are attached.

D.P.S. Yamahara was instructed to ascertain from Sgt. Major Katoda, how these documents came into possession of the Gendarmerie, but up to the present no reply has been received.

The 1st. accused Dan Pau Yee alias Pau Hyi admits that documents 2 to 5 are his property and states that to the best of his knowledge these letters were amongst his effects at the Ya Fee Lodging House. This however, cannot be correct, as the search at time of arrest was conducted by the S.M.P. and French Police and no such documents found.

Documents 2 to 5, whilst showing that the 1st. accused is friendly with persons who are actively employed with the Nationalist Government Forces, do not prove that he personally, has been so actively employed. There are certain passages in these letters however, which tend to show that the original statement made by the 1st. accused is not the whole truth. The points in question follow:-

1. In document No.2 the writer asks:-

"have you been sent there (Hongkong) by the Training Unit under the Military Affairs Commis-

When questioned the 1st. accused stated he has never had any connection with such a unit.

2. In document No.3, the writer states:-

"yet you may return in the near future to the deserted province of the South-west"

The 1st. accused denies having been anywhere outside of Shanghai except the one visit to Hongkong from March to May, 1939.

3. In document No.5, the writer states:-

(a) "A reply was received from him stating you had gone to Shanghai via Chekiang."

When questioned the 1st. accused stated he returned to Shanghai from Hongkong by a Jardine Matheson Ship which only stopped at Swatow.

(b) "Subsequently I received a reply from Ts Ming, saying that you had been in Shanghai for two months and then gone to Hongkong."

This would imply that the 1st. accused was only in Shanghai two months before he left for Hongkong, yet he maintains that he never left Shanghai from the commencement of hostilities until he went to Hongkong in March 1939. The person refered to as Ts Ming, is the cousin of the 1st. accused, who supplied him with money, so should have known his whereabouts.

Regarding document No.6, which is an order to Ping Foh Chang (the alias of the 3rd. accused) to make enquiries regarding the activities of Wong Ching Wei etc.

When letter Shanhouko 807 was received and mentioned the alias (Ping Foh Chang) of the 3rd. accused, he was questioned regarding same and admitted that he was also known by this name. On being confronted with Document No.6 he states that he has never seen this document before and also denies that he is known by the alias of Ping Foh Chang. The 1st. accused also states he has never seen this document before.

HCS
7/7/39.

Geo. B. Leyden
D.S.I.

(2)

April 14th.

Dear Pao Nyi,

I have received your letter dated 26th. ultimo, and noted that you have arrived in Hongkong. Will you please let me know the recent situation of my native place and Shanghai. I would also appreciate it if you would let me know if you have gone to Hongkong on any errand, or to seek for a position in the business circle, or if you have been sent there by the Training Unit under the Military Affairs Commission.

Liang Wei has been appointed as a supervisor to Dong Dong, Annam to build a godown. Dah Ming is in Yunnan University. Ping Yee and Loong Faung remain in Kwenming, the former is working in the Land Dept. of the Zee Kwong Railway Line, and the latter has a job in the Kwenming Architect's Office. Poh Kai and Wei Ming are still in Zang and Ts. Sen Poh joins the Telegram Corps under the Military Affairs Commission in Kwei-ling. See Hou joins the Military Training Corps in [redacted] and I have no news from the others. I still remain in Tse-chow.

Hung-yang was bombing by the Japanese planes and received great damage. The military authorities are going to quit the Zang-ts, and I will proceed to Wei-teng to earn a living. I am not afraid that I will starve.

Awaiting your reply.

Signed: Dong Kou Tsung

(3)

TRANSLATION OF A LETTER ADDRESSED TO PAU NYI FROM MO WEI MING.

Elder Brother Pau Nyi,

The fate of a man is, like a puzzle, not predicable, but frequent change is always better.

Although you are now living in the enchanting port of Hongkong, yet you may return in the near future to the deserted province of the south-west. What there is a good life. When you recollect the circumstances whilst you were in Zee Ka Pang, I feel myself dull. I imagine that happy feeling can only be obtained in favorable work.

Every day I am reading books and chattering with others, for I have but only a little labour to do here.

Hiam Tu, where the home of Poh Kai is located, and which is about 30 kilometers away from Tsushow, is busy in removing away the rails. According to the latest rumours the Japanese troops are retreating towards Wushang and Hanlow. Therefore there is every possibility that the route will be extended to Changsha again.

Liam Dan has been transferred to Dan Tan (a place in Annam) due to the transportation business of the Kweiling and Tsung Nan Kwan Highway motor trucks. The detailed address of the above will be submitted to you after same is properly ascertained.

Dan is now working in the Communication Dept. of the Liang Kiang Political Bureau, Kweiling. Any letter can be addressed to Box No. 31 Liang Kiang.

He might be transferred to some other place when you wrote to him last time.

Poh Ming is studying at the Yunnan University. Leong Wan is employed in a certain construction company

in Kwenming, to whom any letter may be sent c/o Deh Ming. ~~Pow Tow is~~

Ping yee is employed in surveying on Su Kwan Railway, (letter to him may also be sent c/o Deh Ming). The rails on Shiang - Tsung Railway are being removed, and I do not know if Kying Foh and Foo Dou are still in the rail-removing unit or has gone to Kweiyang.

The situation has developed as what is said of the future world. The Japanese troops have reached the extremity of their attack, and are on their way to collapse. On the contrary the rehabilitation in the interior is getting more hopeful day by day. Our duty is more important as each day passes. Determination should be strengthened.

As Hongkong is the centre of the notables and defeated persons, please let me know if the criticism there coincides with that in the interior.

From : Mo Wei Ming.

Date : April 27th.

April 29th. 44

Dear Pao Nyi,

I wrote to you sometimes ago, and your letter dated April 10th. I have received and duly noted. I would like to know if you are going to Hongkong on any errand and your daily life at present. Hongkong is a safe place especially during the national crisis.

Liang Wei had been appointed as a supervisor to Annam to build a godown. Kya Zang and Foh Hai have joined the Labour's Unit for removing rails at Hen-yang. Wei Ming remains in Te-chow, if the measure of removing rails progresses, we may meet each other in the near future. Loong Vung, Ping Yee and Dah Ming are all in Kwenming. Will you come to interior through Kwenming.

The final battle will be carried out in the West of Chekiang Provinces, and the rails of Hankow and Canton Railway line are going to be removed. The work of Hankow and Canton Railway line had been completed about two years and it is a pity that the rails of the whole line will be removed. I will remain here (the Hankow & Canton Railway line) until all the rails are removed. I will not stay at a place all the time as I did past year.

It is very easy to obtain a position because the new railway lines are going to be built in the South-west and North-west provinces. You may come to the interior if you would like to obtain a job.

I shall be glad to know the latest news of my native place and Shanghai. Please write to me when you arrive in Hongkong.

Signed : Zung Zau Tsung

TRANSLATION OF A LETTER [illegible] TO

PAU KYI FROM TSU [illegible] U.

Dear Cousin Pau Kyi,

Having not seen you for several months I am thinking of you very much.

Before retreat of Chinese troops from Wuchang and Hankow I sent you two letters which were addressed to Hankow, and these letters were both returned to me due to the fact that they could not be delivered. Since then I could not ascertain your whereabouts.

It suddenly came into my mind that Mr. Wen, living in Hongyang, being an intimate friend of yours, might know your movements. I then, sometime in February this year, sent a letter to Mr. Wen. A reply was later received from him, stating that you had gone to Shanghai via Chekiang, but it was not mentioned whether or not you had arrived at Shanghai, in view of which I was still unable to obtain any proper information re your whereabouts.

Last month when sending letters to my family and my cousin Ta Ming I asked both to inform me in their replies if you had been in Shanghai. Subsequently I received an answer from Ta Ming, saying that you had been in Shanghai for two months and then went to Hongkong. I am happy to learn the above information and, if you please, will be more glad to know what sort of employment you have now in Hongkong as well as your recent health. Did you go home when you were in Shanghai? Are your parents well? Besides, kindly let me know where your elder brother is and how he is doing.

On 3rd and 4th inst. Hsin Tao Ying Ka, where I had made my abode previously, was bombed and ruined. It was lucky enough that I had removed from Hsin Tao Ying Ka two months ago to Shuang Ching Sa, where I am

now living, and thereby escaped from the incident.

Zoh Chuin after staying and working in Hupeh for three months, was instructed by me to come to Kweichuen where he remained for about 2 months and is now employed in the Yunnan- Burma Highway Company. En route to Kwenming he met robbers and was robbed of his personal effects. No hurt was inflicted to him, however.

Address : Tsu Zoh Su, 113 Shaung Ching Tz Ka, Chungking.

Address of Zoh Chuin : Workshop Dept. Yunnan-Burma Highway Co., 47 Hunan Road, Kwenming.

N.B. Please keep me informed if you change your address.

From : Cousin Tsu Zoh Su.

Date : May 18th.

Translation of a written order, Character "Tsing", No. 2034 is issued to one Ping Feh Chong by Feng Chay, commander in chief of the"San Ming Chu Nyi Youth Corps, under the National Youth Salvation Army Headquarters", dated 7th. June, 1939.

It is hereby instructed that Wong Ching Wei, a rebel of the Nationalist Government, and his accomplice Tsou Veh Hai etc. are in Shanghai to organize a bogus organ. Their activities are to be investigated immediately and report all particulars pending further instructions.

Chopped: Feng Chay

Commander in chief of the
San Ming Chu Nyi Youth Corps
under the National Youth
Salvation Army Headquarters.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Headquarters

C.I. Misc. 99/39 Crime Branch

July 3, 1939.

3

At 8.30 a.m. July 3rd, 1939, Sgt. Major Katoda of the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters called at the C.I. Office (Crime Branch Headquarters) and submitted the formal request ref. Shan-Kan-Ko No. 807, for the handing over of two prisoners, namely :-

(1) 1st suspect, Dan Bao Yee.

(2) 3rd " Wong Yee Ping.

who had been arrested together with one other at the instance of the Japanese Gendarmerie at the Yu Fee Hotel, Rue Paul Beau, French Concession, on June 29, 1939.

With regard to the 2nd suspect, Sgt. Major Katoda wished that he be detained pending further enquiries.

Translation attached.

K. Yamabana (Sgd)

D.P.S. VII

...cial Branch,

9087

C.I, C.I.D.Q.

C.I Misc.99/39

July 1, 39

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The finger prints of the three accused show that none of them have any previous convictions.

Statements have been taken from all three accused. None of these statements are in any way incriminating. Copies attached. These statements have been verified in that the proprietor of the Dong Zung Ziang Rice Shop, 486 Route Frulupt states that the 2nd. accused is employed there, and it has also been verified that the father of the 3rd. accused lives at 1088 Haining Road, the entrance to which is through Soong Ching Lee, Tiepoo Road.

The seized documents have been [redacted] by the Special Branch and a brief translation of the contents of these documents is attached, none of which appear to be in any way incriminating.

Geo. B. Lloyd
D.S.I.

D.C. S/B. Branch

FILE

(No serial no.)

(a) An envelope addressed to "Tan Bah Ding(譚伯鼎), c/o Koo Ngoh Shu(顧五叔), Room 322 Chun Nan Hotel(中南旅社), Avenue Edward VII. From Li(李), at Siking. (dated June 15).

(b) An envelope addressed to Loh Wen Ping(駱文萍), Hwa Hwa Middle School(華華中學), Lane 284, Foochow Road, Shanghai. From Tan(譚), Avenue Joffre. (Dated) June 15.

1. Letter dated May 8, addressed to "School Mate Pao Yi(保毅)" from Wen Ping(文萍), dealing with the writer's failure in the examination for employment with the Post Office.

2. Letter dated May 18 from Wen Ping to Pao Yi about difficulties in finding suitable employment for the maintenance of her livelihood.

3. Letter dated May 27 from Wen Ping to Pao Yi advising the latter to remain in Hongkong and not to come to Shanghai and to continue his studies for his own future and expressing regret for having addressed him the previous letter about her difficult plight.

4. Letter dated June 9 from Wen Ping to Pao Yi asking him if he has time to accompany her to the Strand Theatre to see a dramatic performance on Sunday afternoon.

5. Letter dated June 15 from Wen Ping to Pao Yi about her intention to practise swimming, etc. during the summer vacation.

6. Letter dated June 22 from Wen Ping to Pao Yi telling him that she will call on him at about 7 p.m. the following day or the day after.

6a. Letter (incomplete and undated) addressed to Pao Yi apparently from Wen Ping expressing her views about the effects of social influence upon young people.

7. Letter dated June 4 addressed to Pao Yi by his brother Chung (仲) asking for a further loan of several ten dollars.

8. Brief note (undated) addressed to Kwei Ching (桂俊) by one Hsing (興) asking the former to come to Shanghai for an interview.

9. A passbook issued to Room 18, Joffre Boarding House by the Poh Hsing Peiyang Laundry (寶興北洋洗衣局) about the number of suits cleaned.

10. A receipt issued by the Dah Kwang Ming Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Co. (大光明洗染衣服商店) on June 22, 1933 for two articles for cleaning.

11. Two exercise books containing exercises in penmanship.

1st Accused

Sungkiang // D.S.I. Ryde

C.1 30.6.39 Clerk Hsu

My name is Dan Pau Yee, age 25, native of Sungkiang and I am at present living in Room 14 of the Ya Yee Lodging House, 66 Rue Paul Beau, since 7.6.39.

I was born in Ts Ching Tsung near Sungkiang where my father is a farmer. From the age of 8 years to 14 years I was educated at my native place. From the age of 14 years to 17 years I attended the Sungkiang Middle School. From 17 years to 20 years I attended the Tsung Hwa Business School at Loh Ka Pang, Nantao where I graduated in the year 1937. After leaving school I stayed with my elder brother named Dan Pau Tung (also arrested) in the Ts Oo Faung, Rue Lafayette for one week and then went home to my native place. I returned to Shanghai during July 1937, about one month before the hostilities started and again stayed with my brother who had then moved to Wo Pung Foong, Rue Lafayette. About one month later I went to live with my cousin named Tsou Ts Ming at San Koh Ka, Nantao. About one week later hostilities broke out and I lived in various lodging houses and with friends in the International Settlement and French Concession until the end of 1938. During this period I did not do any work. I was given money by my elder brother and sometimes I received money from my father. At the end of 1938 I went to live with my cousin Tsou Ts Ming, who had opened a rice shop at 486 Route Frelupt. I stayed at this address until about March 10th 1939 when I went to Hongkong and studied mechanics in the "Milton" University, Kowloon. I returned to Shanghai on about May 20th and lived in Ya Yoon Lodging House Avenue Edward VII. My elder

brother and my cousin continued to give me money to support myself.

On June 7th 1939, I moved to Room 14 of the Yu Fee Lodging House where I was arrested on the morning of 26.6.39.

I have never been a soldier or had any connections wi any armed unit or organisation belonging to either the Nationalist Government or the Reformed Government of China and I have no idea why I have been arrested.

Signed: Dan Fun Yee.

2nd accused

譚仕成

Tungki ng / D.S.I. Pryde

C.I. 30.6.39 Clerk Hsu.

My name is Dan Sau Zung, age 33, native of ungki ng. I am employed s broker in the Dong ung Hang (同順行) Rice Shop, t 426 Rte. Prelupt, which is owned by my cousin named Tsen Ts Ming (陳子敏). I earn over $100.00 per month by commission.

I was born in Ts Ching (四清) Tsung near Tungki ng where my father is a farmer l nd-owner. I was educated from the age of 6 years to 15 years in my native pl ce. From the age of 15 years to 19 years I attended the Tung-ki ng iddle School. On leaving school I stayed in my native place until the age of 23 years when I came to Shanghai nd studied law in the Fah Tsung (法政) Law School, Rte Pere Robert. for three years. After leaving this school I obtained a position s labour supervisor at the "Ateen" Electric Fan Factory, 999 Point Road and remained in this position until the outbreak of hostilities when I was forced to leave this employment. At that time I was living at No. 2 Ho ung Foong (和平坊), Rue Lafayette. My wife became sick and on Sept. 15th 1937 I took my wife to my native place and stayed there for one week and then returned to Shanghai. I then looked for work and about 2 months later obtained work in my cousin's rice shop at 426 Rte. Prelupt and have remained working there ever since. I have never been a soldier neither have I ever had any connections with agents of the Nationalist Government or the Reformed Government of China.

I went to Room 14 of the Yu Fee Lodging House at 10 p.m.

on 28.6.39 for the purpose of visiting my younger brother in reply to a request from him for money. I had no money at the time but intended getting some from my cousin. My cousin and I have assisted in supporting my younger brother ever since he left school. I remained in the lodging house for the night and was arrested in the morning.

I have no idea why I was arrested.

Since I returned from Sungkiang after leaving my sick wife there I have never left the French Concession and International Settlement.

Signed: Dah Pau Zung

3rd accused

NG YEE PING (王 正 秉)

Fuming // D.S.I. Pryde

C.1 30.6.39 Clerk Hsu

My name is Wong Yee Ping, age 24, native of Fuming. I was born on Han Tsong Road, Chapei, my father, Wong Chi Lai (王 子 利), is a optician at Soong Ching Li, Tsepoo Road.

From the age of 7 to 13 I attended the Sam Myih Primary School, Kong Ying Ka, Nantao. From 13 years to 16 years I attended Yoh Ching Middle School, Kiangwan. I then went home to Chapei and assisted my father in his opticians business. My father's shop was situated on Tao Zai Road, Nantao at that time. When hostilities broke out I moved together with my family to Soong Ching Li, Tsepoo Road, where we still carry on an opticism's business.

On 9.6.39 I was in the French Park for recreation and there met Dam Pan Yee (1st accused). I am an old friend of Dam, as we were previously members of the same athletic club in Nantao. We discussed various matters and decided that we should both join some school and resume studies. On the invitation of Dam, I went to live with him at Room 14 of the Ya Fee Lodging House, 68 Rue Paul Beau. I then went home and got my personal effects and went to live in the Ya Fee Lodging House. Apart from having been a member of the Nantao Volunteers five years ago, I have never been a soldier or in any way connected with the Nationalist Government or the Reformed Government of China and I have never been outside the International Settlement and French Concession since the commencement of hostilities.

Signed:Wong Yee Ping.

D. C. (Special Br...

Headquarters

C.I. Misc. 99/39 Crime Branch

June 29, 39.

1

ASSISTANCE TO JAPANESE GENDARMERIE

At 5 a.m. on 29-6-39 Sgt. Major Kateda, accompanied by another member of the Japanese Gendarmerie, came to C.I.H.Q. and requested assistance to visit Room 14 of the Yu Yee (愛飛) Lodging House, 66 Rue Paul Beau, French Concession, to arrest two male Chinese, one of whom was named Ping Foo Chang (平福昌), the other name unknown, on a charge of being members of an Assassination Corps, active in the Shanghai Area. Sgt. Major Kateda stated that according to his information these two men had been concerned in the assassination of Chen Loh (陳籙), Foreign Minister of the Reformed Government and one of them was believed to be armed. Sgt. Major Kateda also stated that Room 14 of the Yu Yee Lodging House was registered in the name of Dan Pau Yee (譚保毅).

Assistance was rendered by D.S.I.s Pryde and Lieu Ching Ching, D.S. Rossington, D.P.S.s Yamahara and Shimidzu, C.D.S. 2 and C.D.C. 250 and proceeded to Lokawei Station where assistance was given by Chief Inspector Dalorme of the French Police and the stated address visited.

The following persons were found in this room and placed under arrest:-

1/2

(1) Dan Pau Yee (譚保毅). 25. Chinkiang. S/Student. Room 14 Yuh Fee Lodging House. 66 Rue Paul Beau.

(2) Dan Pau Sung(譚保成). 28. Chinkiang. M/Rice Shop Assistant. 482 Route Frelupt (brother of 1st. accused).

(3) Wong Yee Ping (王延彬). 24. Fuming. M/Spectacle-maker. Seung Ching Li. Tsepoo Road.

The following documents were seized in the room:-

24 photographs.
18 letters.
6 other documents.

The three arrested men together with the seized documents were removed to Lokwei Station where they were detained by the French Police for preliminary enquiries. The three men together with the documents were handed over to the S.M.P. by the French Police for enquiries at 5 p.m. 29.6.39 on condition that they be returned to the French Police for disposal if they are not charged by the S.M.Police.

Statements are being taken from the three accused and the seized documents are being translated, the result of which will form the subject of a further report.

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Geo. B. Kayde
D.S.I.